

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

NO. 41.

TRIBUNE TWINKLES.

The governor of Missouri says he can taste Patti's kiss yet. He should chew a clove.

MARY ANDERSON is bathing at Ems. Who can now deny that there is virtue in those waters?

The King of Siam wants twenty American colonels for his army. Kentucky papers please copy.

The doctors say we must have more sunshine. Why don't the doctors look up their drug boxes and try to pray a little?

"WHERE are all these emigrants going?"—Mandan Paper. They are all coming over here, neighbor, on legal business. We have a show in town.

MATTHEW ARNOLD says he is becoming tired of his own voice. In other words, his tastes are beginning to assimilate with those of the American people.

GERSTER's baby is attracting more attention than Gerster herself. It should be put under salary and have its name printed in red capitals on the posters.

It is said that a bee sting will cure the gout. The simple hum of a vivacious bee has been known to make a man forget his gout and light out for the next pasture.

JOE COOK asks: "What is a What? And what is a double-sided Somewhat?" The attention of minstrel troupes is earnestly called to this really new conundrum.

A CHICAGO man claims that he was raised from the earth by careful cultivation, even as the stalk of corn is raised. It must be a novelty for Chicago to boast of a cultivated person.

THE fates have decided that Mr. ——— of ——— shall be the next president. This is not official, but it will do to make cigar bets on until something later turns up.

It is extremely unfashionable to go to bed during the penitential season without saying your prayers.—Phila. Call. Are you looking in this direction as you hurt forth that reproof?

EMMA ABBOTT says the voice of a prima donna is "as delicious as a new born babe." It sounds out of place to hear such a noted person speak of something of which she knows nothing.

THE beautiful weather causes a grin To illumine the face of the snob And the loafers of winter brace up and begin, To softly inquire for a job.

THE senior class at Hamilton college has been reduced to one man, and it is regarded by the American people as being the most commendable class on record. It can't play base ball or hit a classmate right into the verge of the grave.

"My darling, my own, own little pink-eyed, pearly toothed pet," is what Lord Garmoyla called the actress who had sued him for breach of promise. When the jurors see her they will return a verdict of: Not guilty but insane.

JAY GOULD is now on board of his yacht, but will not go far enough from shore to become seasick. After commencing with old Neptune over the rail just once, there would be so little of him left that the cabin boy would look down on him with proud dignity.

It is rumored that the author of "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie," was drowned at New York the other day. As no official confirmation of the news has yet been received, it may be well to suppress all cheering or demonstrative applause for a day or two.

MR. BRECHER positively refuses to go abroad this spring, and some other professional beauty is being looked up to fill the vacancy. It is semi-officially announced that Major Edwards has been communicated with, and sometimes sits for hours in serious reflection.

CHICAGO is the worst nurse of Presidents—Boston Post. We had an idea that most of the candidates were brought up on the bottle.—Phila. Call. Don't pay any attention to that Boston man, Mr. Call. He is eternally flinging some malicious club at the Snicker State.

There is an up town grocer. Who has, as you must know, sir, the finest place of business ever seen; A he who need not utter, But yet he dears in butter That's nothing more nor less than butterine.—New York Morning Journal

DR. NEWTON in his last sermon, called attention to the fact that the American people spend \$800,000,000 annually on rum and only \$120,000 in the support of the clergy. But then a man often wants a drink of rum when he thinks a clergyman couldn't afford him the desired relief.

AN exchange says the best way to learn to speak correctly is to frequently engage in conversation with cultivated persons. We hope this advice will be flung contemptuously aside. No newspaper man can work with a crowd of eager students endeavoring to draw him into conversation.

THE following is taken from the autograph album of a Chicago girl: "I stood on the ocean's briny shore and with a fragile reed I wrote upon the sand, 'I love thee!' A wave rolled by and blotted out that fair impression. Faint reed! Cruel wave! Treacherous sand! No more I'll trust thee, but with giant hand I'll pluck from Norway's shore her tallest pine, dip its top in the crater of Vesuvius, and on the high and burnished beavers I'll write, 'I love thee!' and I'd like to see any d—d wave wash that off!"—Dick Steele.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Frightful Mine Disaster in West Virginia Attended By A Fearful Loss Of Life

Over One Hundred and Fifty Men Known to Have Been Almost Instantly Killed.

The Bill For the Admission Of Dakota Reported And Placed On The Calendar.

Bismarck Explains to the Reichstag and the American People Amid Cries Of Shame.

Gen. Graham Near Suakim Routes the Enemy and Kills 2400 Of Osman Digna's Men.

The Express Robber Captured—Sitting Bull Talks—The Fast Mail Train.

Mine Explosion.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 13.—A special from Pocahontas this morning says: There was an explosion in the coal mines here last night at 12:30 o'clock, and from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty miners killed.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 13.—The latest intelligence of the explosion at the Pocahontas mines is that about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN WERE KILLED.

The accident was caused by the men going too far with their lamps. The machinery is wrecked. Efforts are being made to recover the bodies, but in consequence of the after damp very little progress can be made. Several parties have ventured into the mines but could not long endure the foul atmosphere. A number of bodies were discovered horribly mangled, some of them with the head torn from the trunk and others limbs all gone, presenting

AN APPALLING SPECTACLE.

Houses 200 or 300 feet removed from the mines were overturned and in several instances entirely demolished. A large force is engaged on the outside of the mines

CONSTRUCTING COFFINS

and perfecting other arrangements for the interment of the dead miners, most of whom were foreigners. The mine in which the disaster occurred is known as the "flat top" mine, and is situated in the northeast portion of Tazewell county. The company working the mine is known as the Southwest Virginia Improvement company, but the mines were really under the control of the Norfolk and Western railroad company, and have been in active operation but little over a year. From five to six hundred hands were employed and large quantities of coal were being taken out.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

is that an exploring party has entered the mine a short distance and brought out six bodies in a frightfully mutilated condition. There is no hope that any will be rescued alive.

Bismarck Tries to Explain.

BERLIN, March 13.—Bismarck appeared at the Reichstag today and made a speech in justification of his course in refusing to transmit the Lasker resolution to the reichstag. He said he had recognized the good intentions of the American congress but was unable to harness himself to the car of opposition. Bismarck continued:

"I should have refrained from mentioning this matter except for the manner in which the reichstag has discussed it and for the charge of interference made by Herr Richter. The relations of Germany with America have always been good. This government has constantly tried to cultivate friendly relations between the two countries, and everything has been satisfactory. After the war with Austria in 1866, and again after the Franco-Prussian war, America gave numerous proofs of sympathy, not only with the prosperity of the empire, but also with the person of the chancellor. Nothing has occurred to disturb these good relations from the outside. I regarded the resolutions touching Lasker as an expression of the good feeling of the American congress towards the German government, a feeling which has been promoted and cultivated by myself. I would have presented the resolution to the Reichstag had I not been prevented by its form. It was not confined to a general expression of sympathy, but it expressed the conviction that Lasker's labors had been very useful to Germany. This clause was directed against the policy which in the Emperor's name I have been pursuing, and which Lasker had opposed for years. Now the question arises whether Lasker was right. If he was, then the Emperor's policy and my policy was wrong. Lasker belonged to the opposition group, who made immense capital out of Lasker's merits."

Bismarck was interrupted at this point with loud cries of shame, by the left. He turned indignantly toward the quarter from which the cries came, and advancing toward the left, he shouted:

"The cry of shame is an insult to me, and demands for me the protection of the president. I hope the anonymous libellers will give their names. They should have cried shame on those who carried on the political intrigue at Lasker's grave. As Chancellor I can do nothing of course without the Emperor's approval, and I could not expect to ask permission to present such a resolution to the Reichstag. Lasker introduced himself in America as the champion of German freedom against a government of despotic tendencies impersonated in its Chancellor. Am I to make myself my enemy's postman, even on matly acquainted with our circumstances? Official who possessed sufficient knowledge, might have sent a confidential warning against conferring on me the part of a postman. This was not done, therefore I instructed the German minister at Washington that I could not possibly favor the resolution. The resolution did not come from Congress, but only from the house of representatives. I never intended to annoy America or disturb our relations. I am simply

unable to make the opinion of Lasker adopted by the American house of representatives my own. My desire is that the good relations which have existed between the two countries for a century may still continue. My action was forced upon me by the abuse to which I was subjected here at home, as a consequence of the vote of the house of representatives of Prussia, which has withdrawn all the temptations of other powers to interfere in the affairs of America and to recognize the southern states. Indeed Prussia might claim the merit of having prevented such recognition by the benevolent attitude she maintained.

Bismarck thus closed. Dr. Hoelzel of the university of Kiel, who is a leading progressive and who took a prominent part in the incidental debate apropos the Lasker affair some days ago took the floor and said: "It is a matter of profound regret that Bismarck should have uttered no single word in praise of Lasker. The people are accustomed to reserve reproof for the living. Why has Bismarck not spared the dead?" The Chancellor retorted that he had not sat in judgment on the dead, but those who had tried to glorify the deceased had done so. Dr. Hoelzel urged that the friendly sentiments of the resolution should have been recognized without too carefully weighing the words in which they were expressed. Bismarck contended that the exchange of sentiments between the parliaments was highly inappropriate, but he added, "Dr. Hoelzel, if he so pleased, could introduce a motion conveying the thanks of the reichstag to the house of representatives for its expression of sympathy." The appearance of Bismarck in the reichstag is generally attributed to his desire to maintain a friendship with America.

THE WASHINGTON BUDGET.

SENATE.

Harrison, from the committee on territories, reported favorably, and had placed on the calendar, the bill for the admission of Dakota.

Senator Dolph presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of Tacoma, on Puget sound, against the forfeiture of the Cascade land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad. Pendleton, by request, introduced a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Akron, Ohio. Mr. Plumb submitted a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on agriculture, appropriating \$25,000, to be made immediately available under the direction of the commission on agriculture, for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle in Kansas. Within five minutes from the time of reference, Mr. Plumb from the committee, reported the joint resolution favorably, and asked its immediate consideration. Objection being made, Mr. Plumb gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

LAND FORFEITURE.

A majority of the senate committee on public lands has voted to recommend a forfeiture of the unearned portion of the land grant of the Oregon Central road. The bill has not been ordered reported as the details are not determined upon. The line affected by the action is between Forest Grove and Astoria, a distance of seventeen miles. The grant for this portion of the road covers 1,130,880 acres.

FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

The senate passed the Fitz John Porter bill by a vote of 36 to 25, with an amendment which will take it back to the house.

The Express Robber Caught.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Prentiss Tiller, the Pacific Express company's agent at St. Louis, who decamped with nearly \$100,000 a few weeks ago, was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning by a Milwaukee detective and \$80,000 of the money recovered. A young man looking like a tramp, with small mustache, brown hair, slight build, unobtrusive features, and about one hundred and thirty pounds in weight, bought a trunk at the store of Carrels & Bohman on Tuesday, and asked to have it shipped to C. H. Pachon, Detroit, Michigan. He left a valise which he asked to have placed inside the trunk to save him the trouble of carrying it. When about to put the valise in the trunk the clerk dropped it and the trunk burst asunder, the bulging contents rolling out upon the floor. On gathering up the bundles he found them wrapped in Pacific Express company's labels, and a close examination disclosed that every package contained a prize, the total amounting to nearly \$90,000. The police were notified and with a description of the man, traced him to a cheap boarding house in the third ward, but he was not at home. They found his trunk and seized it, as the boarding house people said the man was frequently out all night. The police continued the search in the city, thinking he must be on a spree. This morning he returned to the trunk store to ask about the valise and was arrested. He has been at the third ward boarding house since March 8th, but it is not known whether or not he boarded any where else before that. Besides the money there was a large amount of valuable jewelry in the valise. The money was placed in the Merchants' Exchange bank.

After being arrested a crowd gathered at the central police station but the prisoner was carefully guarded and could not be interviewed except very briefly. He was led into saying that he had an accomplice but at the same time added that it remained for the company to prove that he stole the money. He was very happy and proposed to the police to shut the outer doors and charge the crowd an admission price to see him as a curiosity. He was identified by Chicago and St. Louis agents who were in the city having been called from Chicago last night when the money was found.

Sitting Bull on his Journey.

FARGO, March 13.—Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief who will be forever memorable in connection with the Custer massacre, passed through Fargo this evening on his way to Minneapolis. He is accompanied by his nephew "One Bull," and is in charge of Maj. McLaughlin, Indian agent at Standing Rock. Sitting Bull talked freely through an interpreter to the curious crowd, and submitted to an interview by an Argus reporter. He has never been to a larger city than Bismarck before, and as he still has great influence with his large tribe, it was

thought that it would have a good effect to introduce him further to the white methods and people. He said it was the first time he had traveled much by railroad, and he was much pleased with his trip so far. He was gratified with the treatment received from the great father, and liked the civilized ways. It is not certain that he will be taken farther east than Minneapolis.

The Foreign War.

SUKKIM, March 13.—The rebels opened fire on Gen. Graham's forces at one o'clock this morning. The British forces at once formed to repel the charge, but no attack came. The men were ordered to lie down again. The fire of the rebels continued all night, but the British did not reply. One officer and two men were wounded, and one man killed. Fighting began at day break. Infantry and artillery completely routed the enemy from their pits and trenches. The battle did not last more than half an hour, when victory for the British was certain.

A despatch from Gen'l Graham, dated Osman Digna's Camp, March 13, 10:30 a. m., says: "Camp of enemy taken after hard fighting since 8 a. m., over seventy British killed and one hundred wounded." Later despatches say the bivouac last night was exceedingly unpleasant. The Arabs kept up a persistent fusillade until just before daybreak. The bright moonlight rendered objects distinctly visible at a long distance, but prevented the enemy from making a sudden onset. The rebels directed their fire toward the hospital wagons, which were most conspicuous. The surgeons and General Graham's staff officers had many narrow escapes. At sunrise a Gardner gun and a nine-pounder were turned against the rebels who were within 1,300 yards of the British position, and afforded a most excellent target. The Arabs were soon compelled to retire to their main position near Tami wells. Colonel Stewart's cavalry arrived at half-past six and took a position on the British left, so as to turn the enemy's right.

The loss of Osman Digna's forces is 2,400 men.

The Fast Mail.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—Postmaster General Graham and party came in on the fast mail train ahead of time today, making the run from Chicago to Minneapolis in 13 hours. After a royal reception in both cities, the party were entertained by P. H. Kelly. Gen. Graham said that the fast mail had come to stay and the great northwest was worthy of it.

A Playful Texan.

SAN ANTONIO, March 12.—A misunderstanding occurred last night in the Harris theater, between the notorious Ben Thompson and two men named Fisher and Foster. By the intervention of friends the men were apparently pacified and left the theater, Thompson and Fisher going out together and repairing to a saloon where they drank together and returned to the theater, as also did Foster, whom they met in the dressing circle. Some words were exchanged, bringing about a melee, during which Thompson and Fisher were killed and Foster probably mortally wounded. The circle was quickly cleared by the occupants, jumping into the parquet below and through the side windows into the street. No one seems to know who fired the first shot or how many were engaged in the shooting. The remains of the two victims were taken in charge by a host of friends and obsequies have been ordered on the grandest scale, regardless of expense. The theater where the affray occurred was the scene last year of the killing by Thompson of Jack Harris, then proprietor of the place. Fisher and Thompson were probably the two most desperate and widely known men in Texas, and have each killed a fabulous number of their fellow citizens. Thompson received four wounds, all mortal, and Fisher three, two of which would have caused instant death. The theater where this tragic scene was enacted is at the corner of Military Place. A lower part of the building was occupied as a saloon and gambling room, both of which were run on the wide-open plan. The upper room was used for a Vandeville theatre, formerly known as "Harris place."

Jack Harris, the owner, was killed two years ago by Thompson, one of the victims of this affray. For this Thompson was tried and acquitted. Thompson was one of the best known characters in Texas. He was formerly marshal at Austin, during which time he killed his man, and as in the Harris case, he escaped punishment. His most recent exploit previous to his death was a few weeks ago when he adjourned a cattle convention at the muzzle of a pistol and then laid siege to a local newspaper for expressing the opinion that he was "whooping it up too loud." A former pastime of Thompson's, in his more playful moods, was to make a target of all of the silk hats he saw, but this pattern of hat soon went out of style, and he drew the line a little lower and began shooting heads.

Fast Mail to Minneapolis.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—A fast mail train service has been arranged with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, the train leaving Chicago at 3 a. m., reaching Milwaukee at 5:15 a. m. and Minneapolis at 3:30 p. m. Postmaster General Graham, First Assistant Hatton and officers of the railway mail service arrived here at noon and held a conference with Alexander Mitchell, president of the St. Paul road, who needed no arguments to be convinced of the value that the fast mail would be to the northwest. He at once issued orders for the train to commence tomorrow morning. This will bring the through mail from New York to Minneapolis in forty-eight hours, and shorten the running time between Chicago and Minneapolis five and a half hours. It shortens the through eastern mail service fifteen hours. The contract between the postal authorities and the railroad company runs for one year. The train will consist of an engine and two postal cars, and only imperative stops will be made. General Graham, First Assistant General Manager Miller, of the St. Paul road, Mr. Hatton and a number of other postal officials will be aboard the train on its initial run tomorrow.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 13.—The Manitoba legislature opened today.

HUMON, D. T., March 13.—Seating will commence on the 17th in Beadle county.

LONDON, March 11.—The Oxford University has decided to grant women the same examination as is given men.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 13.—Henry A. Tilden, youngest brother of Samuel J. Tilden, died at New Lebanon last night, aged 63.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—The Governor has called a special session of the legislature to convene March 18th to consider the cattle plague, and adopt measures for relief.

MEXICO, March 13.—Yellow fever is raging at Tampico, Tamaulipas. John Meyers, an American railroad contractor, is among the dead this a. m. People are leaving the city.

BUZEMAN, March 11.—Private advices indicate that the Union, which will build a branch this season from some point on the Utah Northern to the company's coal mines near this city.

FARGO, March 11.—The Northern Pacific train from the east left an hour late. No train arrived from the west, but the one started east on time. Thermometer 15° above zero during the blizzard.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—The sleeper on the Michigan Central train due here at 7:30 p. m., was overturned by a broken rail 100 miles west. Fifteen passengers were bruised but none seriously injured.

MORNING SUN, Iowa, March 11.—J. F. Sterrett and Wade Campbell, school boys aged 15, quarreled and Sterrett drew a revolver and shot Campbell through the heart. Both boys belong to good families.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—Cannon and Brown have arrived from Washington, where they secured a charter for a railroad from Spokane Falls to the Couer de Alene mines. Distance 75 miles; capital stock \$2,500,000.

FERRIS FALLS, March 11.—The citizens by subscription have arranged for keeping open the Grand hotel. Mr. Arthur Damper, present landlord of the Occidental will probably assume the management.

ONELI, Ill., March 11.—Gallus Eysenberger, a leading citizen, was found dead on a railroad track with two bullet holes in his head. The murderers are unknown. A reward of \$500 is offered for their capture.

AINSWORTH, Neb., March 11.—Henry Richardson, one of the leading members of the vigilance committee, which has been waging a vigorous war on a gang of horse thieves, has been hung by unknown persons near Morris Bridge.

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, March 13.—A brother of Zora Burns passed through here yesterday with Dowd Cabbage, the lover that Zora expected to marry had she lived five days longer. Cabbage is expected to give some very important testimony.

NEOSHO FALLS, Mo., March 11.—The foot and mouth disease has appeared among the cattle here. Five hundred stock were taken to the meeting here today to adopt measures to stamp out the disease. Corn fed cattle are not yet affected.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—The republican convention of the seventh congressional district nominated Robert Small (colored) for congress to succeed McKee deceased. The negro vote in the district constitutes an overwhelming majority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—At 8 o'clock this morning Wm. Spence shot and killed his son-in-law, Ed. S. Wheat. The trouble grew out of a disagreement in the settlement of business matters, connected with the office of United States' marshal.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—Fred. Bloom, claiming to be from Central City, Colorado, was arrested here tonight on a telegram from St. Louis, charging him with complicity in the \$75,000 robbery at the Pacific Express company's office. He appears to be a r. n. k.

GRAND FORKS, March 11.—Big blizzard all day. Temperature 35° above zero. All roads but the northern blocked. Western train abandoned at Bartlett. No suffering or loss of life. Only 12 lives lost from exposure during entire winter in Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—A destructive prairie fire was started by a locomotive spark yesterday near Kinsley, Kansas, and burned a number of ranches, dwellings, and a large property. Mrs. Geo. W. Matheny was burned to death in an endeavor to save her home.

LONDON, March 11.—The court of the Queen's bench decided today that "Alef's" "molestation" cancels her husband's covenant to pay her an annuity. This molestation consisted in calling her illegitimate son "Lord Guernsey," the second title of the Earl of Aylesford.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—Freight engine No. 6 exploded its boiler this morning when just leaving the yard. The fireman, Charles Cooper, 37 years old, was badly injured and it is feared he will lose his sight. He is a married man with a family at New Buffalo.

NEOSHO FALLS, Kansas, March 13.—Several new cases of foot and mouth disease were reported today and but one new herd was affected. It appears to be spreading rapidly. The commissioner of agriculture has despatched an eminent veterinary surgeon from Washington, who will arrive here Saturday.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—In the fire yesterday morning it is now ascertained that Ferdinand Schaeffer and a lad named Wm. Denoyer were burned to death, being cut off from escape from the sixth story of the carpet sweeper factory by the flames and smoke. Schaeffer was a married man and the father of several children.

FARGO, D. T., March 13.—Mr. Wise, of the former loan firm of Wise & Pearce, was before Justice Stach today charged with the embezzlement of \$2,575 lent him by an Iowa mortgage company to be placed as a loan on certain property. He claimed that the money was stolen from his trunk before the loan was made. He was bound over for trial.

SILVER CITY, New Mexico, March 11.—Information has been received from the scene of the conflict with the Dornier train robbers that Frank Taggart and Mike Lee were hanged to a tree by a posse. The negro, Washington, had his head shot off. A Mexican, Chavez, was shot dead, and Joseph Laffer, one of the posse, was killed by Kiljoy Mike Lee confessed to killing Engineer Webster.

GRAND FORKS, March 11.—The farmers of Grand Forks will organize a county council tomorrow night. Many places have a ready organized. Eastern capitalists are in correspondence with business men here to erect a \$100,000 upon an offer of a bonus of \$25,000 and a mill site. Crist mills and independent elevators are projected at Fargus, St. Vincent, Garfield, LaMoure, Arvilla, Portland, St. Johns and other points.

CINCINNATI, O., March 13.—Mrs. Blinzey, of Norwalk, Ohio, was yesterday arrested and sent to jail to await trial on a charge of cruelty to a child named Maggie Montgomery, adopted some time ago from a charitable institution near Cleveland. The woman, it is said, used a hot poker in punishing the child. The skull was fractured and the scalp lacerated, as though from hair pulling. The feet were also in a horrible condition as from burning or freezing. Neighbors threaten to lynch the whole Blinzey family.

The Bismarck Tribune.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Washington correspondent, who has been making study of political economy, sends the Bismarck Tribune the following letter, in which he advances some new ideas regarding national and state legislation. His article is worthy of careful perusal. He says:

"There is a rumor afloat that Dakota is soon to be admitted as one of the states of this great and glorious union. Good—the sooner the better. What now seems to tax the brains of the Dakotians is an appropriate and satisfactory name. To secure a general acquiescence in the selection of a name for the first offspring, a newspaper, a town, county or a state, is a question that often leads to a good deal of discussion and difference of opinion. A few years ago, six Washingtonians, with a capital of \$10,000, organized themselves into a 'publishing company,' for the purpose of issuing a small daily, and the firm found it a more difficult task to agree on a name for the paper than to raise the capital invested. Finally, after many days of suggestions and disputes, the editor-in-chief was delegated to christen the new publication, and he called it the 'Leader.' It proved a very appropriate, as well as significant name, for in less than two months it led the entire firm into bankruptcy.

But why not continue the present territorial cognomen? The 'State of Dakota' sounds well, the three words join smoothly together, and are quite romantic.

Having agreed upon a name, the next thing in order is to agree upon a plan of organization. The custom that has prevailed for a century in organizing a state, framing a constitution, and adopting codes of laws, is a very simple one. The uniform practice has been to copy a certain amount from the federal government, then take enough more from the constitution of one of the old states, and adopt this borrowed material as a true standard of statesmanship. Having in this way got the 'wheels of state' in the old political rut, which by long and constant use has been worn down to the very hub of political indifference and indolence, the work of organizing a state government has been accomplished.

Now the question arises, how long will this degrading system of copying and borrowing the old fossil codes and ideas from the older states continue? When will that grand and eventful period arrive when the people of a territory will rely on its native talent, and be governed by the dictates of common sense, rather than mimic and adopt the absurd custom of a defunct age, and the errors of the neighboring states? It doesn't follow that because the federal government and the thirty-eight states which form the present union have adopted a double system of legislation—a senate and a house—that that is the best and only reliable mode of government; and that Dakota must follow suit. If it can be demonstrated that one legislative body, composed of the most worthy men of a state will do more and better work in one half the time, and at one-half the cost, common sense would dictate that Dakota should give that system a fair trial. If a few years' experience proves that this new theory is not practical, it would be an easy matter to change to the old system; but a constitution that creates a double plan of legislation, that mode becomes a fixture forever; unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. 'Aa ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' To change from a duplicate to a single legislative body would require the consent of both houses, and politicians holding places of honor and trust may die, but never resign.

Some of the counties of the state of New York have double and treble the population, business and wealth of the state of Nevada, and each county has its 'board of supervisors,' a very important legislative body. A more admirable and satisfactory system of legislation cannot be found in this country or any other, than the New York boards of supervisors, united in one body and the sole managers of county affairs. It is within bounds to say that a board of supervisors made up of the best intellectual and political material of a county, will do more good work in three weeks than a city board of aldermen and common council will do in three months! In the first case it is all harmony and steady work; in the second, jealousy of each other's rights and dignity, disagreement on the most trifling affairs, dilatory in action, in short as a body, are looked upon with more contempt than respect by the business and tax-paying citizens. If a single legislative body is best for a large and wealthy county, the same rule will apply with equal force for a city or a state.

A single legislative body was Mr. Jefferson's idea of a republican government. At the commencement of the French revolution, he was the minister to France. The declaration of rights, submitted to an assembly of notables by Lafayette, was drawn by Jefferson and Lafayette jointly. The main features of that instrument which he at that time proposed, was a constitution that centered the legislative power to one body. After discussing the merits of his plan, that assembly agreed to adopt it but the overthrow of the government, and the beheading of the king and queen put an end to his plan and advice.

A recent writer on the merits of oil and water paintings, advises the public not to buy copies and imitations of original pictures: that the best of copies are counterfeits, and comparatively worthless.—Let the good people of Dakota consider well this piece of advice in forming a state and in framing a constitution and codes of laws—don't copy the ideas and customs of other states while you have an abundance of original and better material within your own borders! To copy is equivalent to an acknowledgment that Dakota is deficient of intellect, means, and originality to organize a state without the assistance of its neighbors; a condition of affairs that is more than humiliating—its degradation in its fullest sense. I am one of a very limited number that question the utility of two branches of legislation for a nation, a state, a city, or a county. When I appeal to the wise heads for a cogent reason for a duplicate Congress, I am promptly informed that a "check" is a necessary protection against nasty and dangerous legislation; that the conservative and sedate senate is the nation's monitor to regulate the juvenile, radical, and impulsive house. Pray at what period in the history of this Republic did this august body apply this wonderful "check"? It didn't "check" the late gigantic rebellion, but on the contrary its most prominent members previous to 1860, did more than any other class of individuals to encourage secession. Again, it did not "check" the infamous "Salary Grab." The senate of the

forty-seventh congress did not "check" the \$19,000,000 appropriation bill for rivers and harbors. As a "checker" the United States senate, has been weighed in the balance of political economy and patriotism and found wanting!

If the founders of this republic instead of creating a senate, had adopted the plan to elect one member at large from each state to be designated and known as a "national committee," yet a part of the house, to perform the functions of the present senate, make and confirm treaties, approve or reject presidential appointments, the supreme tribunal for the trial of impeachment cases; in short, perform all the duties of a senate, it would have been a great blessing to the country. In this way the labors of two houses could have been more promptly and more judiciously performed by one grand house of representatives, and the millions expended to support a senatorial body, saved and applied for a better purpose. Precisely in the same way, state governments would form districts by uniting several counties, and from each district elect a member to be a part of the "state committee" to perform all the duties of a state senate. By the adoption of such a plan "there's millions in it."

In submitting these "Editor thoughts on political economy," Mr. Editor, for your perusal, I subject myself to the ordeal of being considered a "crank," the common fate of all reformers. Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his lectures gave utterance to the following truthful sentiment: "No man ever attempted to give the world a boon without receiving a buffet for his pains!" The greatest "crank" that lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, in the opinion of the church cardinals—

"Was the great Galileo who proclaimed that the world is a rot—rot orbit had ceaselessly whirled; He got—not a convert—for all of his pains. But only derision, and prison and chains."

When Watt, the humble Glasgow mechanic informed his neighbors that he was constructing a steam engine that would take the place of horse power in the mills and factories of England and Scotland, he was then considered the prince of "cranks;" and twenty years after that event, Fulton was subjected to the same kind of ridicule and abuse; what then must be the fate of an humble individual like myself advocating opinions on legislation and political economy contrary to the wisdom, profound learning and statesmanship of a great republic.

Yours truly, D. T.
Washington, March 3, 1884.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Letters, petitions and resolutions from all along the line of the Northern Pacific in Dakota are reaching the chairman of the committee on public lands in the house of representatives and Delegate Raymond, asking for the reduction of the price of government lands from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per acre. The newspapers led off by calling attention to the Strait bill now pending in the house committee and stating the case. Beside the TRIBUNE, the Fargo Republican, the Fargo Argus, the Steele Herald, Mandan Pioneer and Dickinson Press have been foremost in noticing the existence of the Strait bill; abreast of this comment is the work of the people themselves. Beginning as far west as Belfield, the TRIBUNE is advised that letters full of point and directly from the settlers have been forwarded from Dickinson, Gladstone, Taylor, Richardson, Glennullen, Sims, New Salem, Mandan, Stanton, Washburn, Coal Harbor, Bismarck, Menoken, Sterling, Steele, Dawson, Tappen, Jamestown, Sanborn, Valley City, Tower City, Casselton and Fargo, and we presume every point within the forty mile limit of the railroad grant will remember its interests and exercise the right of petition. There is only one side to this proposition as far as the settler and country are concerned. The Fargo Argus modestly but strongly says;

The double valuation of these lands is not in harmony with the homestead principle or sound policy. The government is not seeking to gather revenue from the public domain, but to build up and improve the country and aid its citizens to become producers and acquire homes. It were better to leave the extra two hundred dollars in the hands of the settler to make improvements with, rather than force him, as in many instances, to sacrifice his land to the money lenders and put it in the hands of non residents. The policy of moderate farm tilled and improved by the owners, is the one designed in the land policy of the government, and is the true one to build up the country and make prosperous communities and flourishing towns and cities.

We believe if the settlers themselves will continue the work so favorably initiated, the house committee will take up the Strait bill, report it favorably and possibly make it a law at this session. Individual petition is as good as a joint prayer. No settler, however, humble in his own opinion he may be, should neglect the opportunity to address his representative in congress. If you believe in this reduction make yourself heard. Moreover, if you believe in the right of the people to say what they should pay for their own lands, let it be known.

Another important item is protection for the settler who has trespassed upon old abandoned military reservations and made a home there, believing that congress would recognize his presence and save his rights and property, condoning a technical offense but no violation of law that would be worth noticing. The senate military committee has inadvertently, we hope, overlooked the settler in good faith and recommended the passage of a bill that would leave him at the mercy of an auction sale that could not, in the course of the usual land office routine, be brought about inside of two years and a half. It is a mistake that will undoubtedly be corrected, but it is too serious a matter to be taken for granted. Hence the action of Register Rea in making a report upon our own Fort Rice reservation.

Again, granting the appeal of the pre-

emption law and the timber culture act, the homestead law should undergo amendment, so that its workings would be in the interest of the actual resident. In the house committee on public lands is pending a bill by Delegate Raymond that gives the homesteader the privileges that his means and soil logically necessitate. It grants him a year within which to build a home and do his first plowing, and allows a four month's absence, if desired, during the winter, without injury to his claim of continuous residence.

The idea of this liberty is to make the establishment of a full fledged home the essence of the contract with the government. When the right of commutation is extended to two years and the pre-emption and timber culture laws are both repealed, the element of speculation in public lands will be as dead as John Randolph's mackerel. Therefore the abuse of a fair homestead law will be nominal. The benefits will be real and universal. Better, richer and happier settlers in every instance.

AMONG other possible candidates for the governorship of Dakota, the name of Col. C. A. Lounsberry, postmaster at Bismarck, is mentioned. It is said he has strong backing in the Michigan delegation, and from the following special Washington telegram has also warm endorsements from Minnesota: "The subject of presenting a Minnesota candidate for governor of Dakota has been agitating the minds of the Minnesota delegation. As yet no one has been agreed upon. Messrs. Nelson and Wakefield have already signed the papers of Mr. Lounsberry, formerly a Minnesotan, but now of Bismarck, Dakota. Mr. Lounsberry has a very strong backing in Dakota, and if he could get the Minnesota delegation would be a very strong candidate. Mr. Dunnell is 'mentioned' as a probable candidate, but he can hardly control the entire delegation."

The Albert Lea route east from St. Paul is to the front with a new and intensely elaborate hanger. The wistful and pleasing countenance of a girl is represented half natural size on one side, and a map of the line and its territory on the other. Just what connection the girl has with the railroad does not appear, and general passenger and ticket agent, S. F. Boyd, of Minneapolis, is called upon to explain.

The Northern Pacific people at St. Paul are meeting the immigrant rates of the Chicago roads reaching central Dakota. It is suspected they are prepared to "out" when called upon.

The business of the United States land office is better than it was a year ago at this time—a good omen.

NEWS COMMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA has 7,000 Smiths, yet she is not putting on any extra style on that account.

PROHIBITION is doing its work in the east. The largest sea serpent reported this season was only twenty-five feet in length.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN hooked a two-pound trout the other day, and his name is already mentioned in connection with the presidency.

STANLEY HUNTLEY: Water has become so unpopular in Cincinnati that the people in that city won't even use it to wash themselves with.

A CAR load of provisions for the Ohio flood sufferers is en route from Walla Walla on the Northern Pacific.

A DENTIST in St. Paul cautions his wife to play the accordion while he pulls the tooth of a patient. He regards the use of ether as a useless expense.

In some portions of Texas eggs are only five cents a dozen. Up here they are exhibited in cabinets of curiosities as strange and startling freaks of nature.

The state of Maryland charges \$4.50 for a marriage license, and a bill reducing the charge to fifty cents has been deferred indefinitely in the state house of delegates.

It is said there is no truth in the report that the Russians of south Dakota are removing to Kansas. The reverse is the fact. People are coming from Kansas to Dakota.

D. George East, of Cincinnati, entry clerk in a leading wholesale clothing establishment, was indicted for using the mails for the circulation of obnoxious literature and vile pictures.

CONVICTS in the Mississippi penitentiary are suffering from an epidemic of measles, and the local papers down there are having lots of fun in quaintly and coyly referring to "an outbreak."

A CINCINNATI paper says what Cincinnati now most needs is a hanging festival. This strange remark may be accounted for by the fact that Eli Perkins is billed to lecture there next week.

EVER since Will Haye turned his flood poetry loose, the "Sweet Singer of Michigan" has been violently insane. Even Ella Wheeler has been glaring in a southerly direction with a meaning glare in her eyes.

MARGARET MATHER'S arm, from the shoulder to the wrist, is pronounced the "finest anatomical development on the American stage." The verdict of a bald headed jury would probably conflict with this assertion.

FALL RIVER ADVANCE: A funny paragraph writer never feels the utter depression of this life until he is just turning the point of one of his best jokes and is interrupted by his wife asking him to feel down her back for a loose hair.

BUFFALO BILL is now trying to get the famous horse Comanche, the sole survivor of the Oyster massacre for exhibition over the country. The

scheme will hardly prove successful. The horse is now at Fort Meade, and a man is detailed to take constant care of it. On parade it appears saddled, but never with a rider. Its last rider was the lamented Capt. Keogh.

The St. Paul Globe represents Attorney General Hughes as saying that the part of the capitol building now completed cost \$25,000. It should have said \$125,000.

GEO. V. SIMS has been appointed European agent for the Northern Pacific. Mr. Sims was formerly private secretary to Vice President Oakes and recently made a trip over the line to acquaint himself with its advantages.

A BOSTON young lady of culture Was fined by a judge—an old culture—Because she had said, That as Latin is dead, It ought to have decent sepulture. —Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

FREE PRESS: "Are you the rector?" said a gentleman calling at the rectory of a little Episcopal church in a country town. "Yes," replied the meek-looking gentleman who came to the door, "but if you will step in I'll introduce you to my wife. She's the director."

MRS LANGTRY announces that she is going back to Europe and will remain there, Oscar Wilde says he will never visit this country again and Tom Ochiltree has such a cold that he can't speak above a whisper. If Thanksgiving day should happen along now we'd make a regular old Fourth of July of it.

In speaking of the South Dakotians in Washington, the Valley City Times says: "The Dakota statesmen who went to Washington to down Ordway, divide the territory and fix things generally, have nearly all returned to their peaceful homes. Among the objects the statesmen have not accomplished is the division of the territory, defeating Ordway and fixing things."

AN Iowa man writes to his county paper the following account of a wedding, which may account for the wonderful redness of the western evening sky: "The two were thrown into one another's society, and their souls mated in the impenetrable mystery of their nativity, and being instinctively drawn together, blended and beautified in the assimilated alambic of eternal love." Coming right on the heels of the prohibition movement, this paragraph is exciting wide attention.

THE Fargo Argus pays Col. Lounsberry the following tribute: "The Washington dispatches report that the Minnesota delegation in congress are likely to unite in recommending Col. Lounsberry for governor of Dakota to succeed Gov. Ordway at the expiration of his term. Col. Lounsberry is an old soldier as well as one of the pioneers of Dakota, published the first daily in the territory and the first paper in North Dakota, and has been among the most earnest and effective workers for the interests of the w-nderland in which he has always a profound believer. His interests are all with the land of his pride and home, and he would fill the executive position with high credit."

The following atrocity was awarded the prize for being the worst poem ever written in the state of Maine:

Oun geniele moose, etheral mileless cum!
ine tieuled enermoeast 2 deth tow find thea oaled
critter 2 hum
i want obu taik a bridall an gough 2 thea steigh
bel
if hirkless hez guttit cleened sout 'nsadle 'nbri
dall
vegassas sunzever euralbel [send uv stansy 1]

thea 2 Poarte 'nafoolter 'nourryer ez hez gabn
tremoid up a poe
ohipin into a \$ 5 peas knot fur the beast
poughim but fur the worst
& mi morosee is g at thys—gitt that \$ 3 or blused
givet up! knott buy a dinned out ile bee blased
fu sed

ide geet like 2 nough wnt 2 taick fur a teoksed
an wether 2 rite sutbin centimentall or suthin
classico
or suthin umrus like 1 think ime gudz thea
necksed
'few poot mea onto a subgie thetz purely jaccas-
icle

neough fur thea wussed poughim this o 2 taik
thet taick
fur thayer ias neeghter rezun meastercents gnaw
tyme
gnaw suthin elts in 2 it. i knough wil pithaick
lieve uv thea gentile redeh boughpin figt thea
pries 2 rite agin sum tyme
ph: abhoughewigrey phthyrhed, 1884.

—Rockland Courier Gazette.

Dakota Fuel.

In giving eastern people an idea of the advantages offered by Dakota, we have no disposition to mislead them. We are free to admit therefore, that disadvantages exist. Among these, we cannot overlook the fact of the scarcity of wood, and the consequent fact that fuel is dear. Hard coal is generally about \$13.00 per ton, but sometimes a little lower, and sometimes a little higher; soft coal, from \$7 to \$8; and wood from \$6 to \$9—Dakota Outlook, Yankton, D. T.

The above is true of all south Dakota and of most parts of north Dakota but a decided exception must be made in favor of the Bismarck land district in portions of which an abundance of native coal is found.

The emigrant seeking a new prairie home cannot over-estimate the importance of the fuel question. One hundred and sixty acres in this vicinity where good coal can be mined or where it can be bought for \$3.50 a ton, are worth twice as much as the same quality of land in central, southern or eastern Dakota, where coal is not found and where other fuel is exceedingly scarce. It is a well known fact that in the immediate vicinity of Bismarck and west of the river several coal mines are being profitably worked and new ones discovered almost every day. The report of the commissioner of the land office for the year 1883 shows that the Bismarck land office is the only one in the United States where entries of coal land were made. The agricultural land in this district is mostly gently rolling prairie with many streams of living water tributary to the Missouri river, and in this district there may be found the best agricultural and grazing land remaining in the unoccupied public domain. Good water, cheap and inexhaustible fuel and rich lands are the inheritance that the Bismarck land district offers the home seeker. No other land district in the United States can offer the three inducements of good land, good water and good coal. The home seeker should think of this.

Bishop Clarkson Dead.

OMAHA Neb., March, 10.—Bishop Robt. Clarkson died at one o'clock this morning.

BARNES IN SCOTLAND.

The Evangelist Coughing and Sneezing in a Yellow-Brown Fog.

Glasgow a Jostle of Spectres in a City of Ghosts—But Glasgow Saints Are Lovely.

[Stanford (Ky.) Journal.]

Glasgow, Scotland, is a favorite resort in summer, and tourists flock to enjoy the invigorating climate. Of course there must be a compensating discomfort for all this, and one hits it in perfection in November. We were forewarned and so in a certain measure forearmed; but I have only to say that the grim reality far exceeds our most imaginative expectations. We are just now in the second day of a fog, of the genuine London sort, technically known as "pea-soup" fog, from its general color and density. About the hue of a London brick, it is of brownish yellow—and taking hold of the throat and eyes with a rasping, pyrologeneous effect, this impacted mixture of the breath of 50,000 chimneys and 700,000 pairs of lungs is held in solution by the raw, condensed moisture of a Scotch November. One must be on the spot to appreciate it.

The solitary pleasant feature of this particular fog is that it renders the almost illimitable sign of "Wyne & Loebhead, Funeral Undertakers," etc., etc., invisible—the last written words being the portion that spans the full capacity of our spacious front window. In glaring golden letters and fully keeping up the impression produced by the issue at short intervals of the doleful heaves and mourning carriages described in a previous letter. By the way, this wealthy firm, ramifying in various kindred departments, in several parts of the city, were burned out in Buchanan street, last Saturday week, where their immense furniture establishment contributed in part to one of the most destructive fires that Glasgow has had for many years. After our service at Patrick, we all ran up by the train to the scene of conflagration and from a favorable point witnessed the terrible sight.

But to return to our "pea-soup." We have kept our four gas burners in the sitting-room up to their full capacity all day yesterday and to-day thus far. Every time the door opens the enemy rushes in, and in vain do we essay to shut the successive re-enforcements of filthiness out. So we cough and gasp and sneeze and weep, and bear it as best we can, after every fresh incursion. Outside, the rattlings of lumbering vehicles go by; the noise of wheels upon the paving stones, coming out of invisible depths, with nothing of drivers, horses or carriages seen. Out of the yellowish-brown abyss also proceed shouts, whistles, calls of various kinds expostulatory, obligatory and explanatory, connected with the invisible mass of humanity and horse-flesh enveloped in the smoky mist. The flames creep cautiously along the rails; carters lead their horses by the bit, all grope, grope as best they can to their several destinations. On the sidewalk people plunge along, bumping against each other, emerging in an instant from vacuity and disappearing in another instant into fog space.

A very jostle of spectres in a city of ghosts, is this great city of Glasgow now. If only we could afford it and there were not duties forbidding, we should make our way to the first railway station and ride until we had outstripped this heavy vapor's march and not return until it had succumbed to favoring winds and showers. George threatens to marry an organ-grinder, and persuade him to return to Italy. So much for our present atmospheric surroundings; of which I can not give too murky a description, seeing it all comes from the hateful "prince of the power of air"—"the ruler of the darkness of this age"—the hater of God and our tortured race. I am glad his reign is almost over now.

Even as I write the shadows are rolling away. Marie springs to the window curtains and throws them back with the glad cry, "Here comes the daylight; praise the Lord!" And although the undertaker's sign again appears, and a funeral cortege, tempted by the returning daylight, issues promptly forth to do its useful but dreadful work, we rejoice, because "the light is sweet; and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

Only a fifteen-minute "lift" of our sooty envelope. The fog is back once more, gas relighted and curtains drawn again. A sigh replaces the exultant shout and the undertaker's sign vanishes.

On Friday night the Patrick meeting closed in fullest blessing, with twenty-one for soul and thirteen anointed for healing. At the bible reading the subject was "Faith Healing," and fifteen more took Jesus for their physician. Altogether nearly seven hundred have confessed the dear Lord for the soul in the six weeks' service. About fifty anointed for healing. Praise the Lord.

One word in conclusion. Glasgow saints are lovely; thirteen drawing-rooms have welcomed us at the hospitable homes of different ones. More and more we think the Scotch are the Kentuckians of the British isles. We have felt so happily at home ever since coming here. Such dear, receptive, generous people, rich and poor, we have seldom met. Of those who have attended the services with any regularity, hardly one has failed to receive glorious blessing and most been thoroughly convinced of the truth of "our gospel" in the main feature of it. Of the loving reception in social circles and charming families, I can only speak in terms of tenderest and most grateful affection. The Lord bless them every one!

"Comparisons are odious." I will not treat as rivals such glorious places as Highgate and Glasgow. I can only say, no city can exceed Glasgow. It will always be one of the very brightest spots in loving memory. Ever in Jesus, GEO. O. BARNES.

His Brother Had the Ice.

[The Judge.]

"Now," said drummer number one, as the train pulled out of Pittsburgh, "I have a bottle of whisky. Let's sit down and have a real good time. I only wish we had sugar and ice; we could have some toddy."

"I've some sugar," said drummer number two, unstrapping his valise.

"And my brother has some ice," said drummer number three; "he's in the baggage car. I'll just step in and get some," and he did.

The toddy was brewed and reheated. The whisky bottle was a large one, the supply of sugar seemed inexhaustible, and drummer number three made as many visits to the baggage car as the occasion demanded.

However, just as they were all feeling good, and were about to compound a fare-well drink, number three returned empty-handed. "Very sorry, boys," he remarked, "but the baggage man says if I take any more ice off my brother he won't keep."

Claims of a Vermont Town.

[Excuse me.]

Mid Lebury, Vt., talks of putting up a marble slab in its new town hall with a record of the town's inventions. It claims the circular saw, the wool-picking machine, power looms, sewing marble by sand, water and soft iron, welding cast steel, and making door and window sash by water power.

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AN INFORMAL OPINION.

➤ All questions relative to FARM LANDS in McLean County, will be answered by the above parties. Settlers located on Government Lands free.

By Telegraph

Good News For Bismarck.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—The problem whether the Rock Island railroad would make an advance into Dakota this season, and if so, what direction it would take, seems to have been solved. It is understood in inner circles here, that Brady & Hubbard will take a contract for 80 miles from Redwood Falls on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis to the Jim river in Dakota. Work will most likely be begun in three weeks. The country to be built through, not only presents no engineering difficulties, but is already fairly developed for a good part of the way and embraces some of the best land in the northwest. The entire extension can be made this season. It is believed by the knowing ones that the Rock Island is headed for Bismarck.

Fatal Snow Slide

DENVER, Col., March 11.—At 6 o'clock last night a snow slide descended on the little snow bound station of Woodstock on the branch of the South Park railroad seven miles south west of Leadville, burying away every building in town including the railroad station. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle a widow who kept the station and her six children, and another woman, name unknown, and 10 section men. The two women were rescued last night, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand was recovered this morning. None of the others can escape alive. As soon as the news reached Pitkin the fire bells sounded in alarm and a large number of citizens started on snow shoes for the scene of the disaster. Among the missing are Jacob Carwell, of Tumac; J. S. Brown, telegraph operator at the station; Geo. Alexander, Horace Alexander, and Mike Shea. A large number of snow shovellers leave in the morning. The snow fall in the mountain districts of Colorado the present winter is without a parallel in the history of the state. Many mining camps west and south are snow bound since November. San Juan county is the greatest sufferer. Durango, Silverton and Rico, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, are still blockaded. There have been no trains to either town for several weeks. Breck enridge, fifty miles north of Leadville is nearly destitute. Montezuma, ten miles distant, is in a pitiable condition. Gunnison, situated a few miles from the largest coal mines in the state, is suffering from a coal famine. Snow is eight feet on a level over the whole country, and in ravines and gulches from forty to 100 ft. The only means of communication is on snow shoes. When the spring thaw moves these mountain snows fearful floods must follow.

Naughty News—Don't Read It

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—In the Senator Sharon divorce trial today Nellie Brackett, an intimate friend and companion of Miss Hill, testified that she thought the latter was Sharon's mistress when she first became acquainted with her. She told her it was not so, and she was then shown the marriage contract. Afterwards she heard Sharon acknowledge her as his wife. She frequently saw plaintiff receive money from Sharon, as much as several hundred dollars at a time. Sometimes Miss Hill accepted and sometimes not. On July 18th, 1883, she first told Sharon that she knew Miss Hill to be his wife, and she told him that she was in a delicate state of health. He asked: "Who does she suspect?" Witness replied: "She doesn't suspect anybody. She knows it is yours." From behind the bureau where she was hid she saw Sharon and Miss Hill occupy the same bed. When Sharon was asleep she escaped from her hiding place. On the cross examination she denied being promised a house and \$10,000 if Miss Hill succeeded in her case.

East St. Louis Fire

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Probably the most destructive fire that ever occurred in East St. Louis took place tonight. The flames first caught in a small barber shop in a row of old frame buildings on the river front. There being no fire department in the place the surrounding property was entirely at the mercy of the flames which spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes had enveloped the whole row of frame houses, the transfer company's stables and other property. The losses cannot be accurately stated tonight. As estimated at this writing they are: Elevator buildings, \$150,000 to \$200,000; grain, \$200,000; cars and freight, \$75,000; damage to freight yards, railroad and buildings, \$40,000 to \$50,000; row of frame buildings, repair shops, stables, etc., \$10,000, or perhaps a total of half a million dollars. Insurance not yet ascertained.

France vs China.

PARIS, March 11.—Tonquin advises report the French column advance upon Bac Ninh from Haid. Zhong has had a successful engagement with the enemy. Admiral Courbet has taken an iron clad to Quang Hong and declared that part of the coast blockaded.

Likely to Prove A Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—The Journal's Lisbon D. T. special says: The effort to raise the sum of \$500,000 to be used in the purchase of stock of the Dakota & Great Southern railroad by the people of Lisbon as an inducement to that line to run through Lisbon is likely to prove a failure. The committee has been appointed to go among citizens to see what sum could be raised with the purpose of offering the amount outright to the road as a bonus. The officers of the road say that it will cost \$125,000 to alter their route so as to enter Lisbon.

The Blizzard

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—The most serious blizzard of the season is raging. Travel of all kinds is suspended and people are keeping in doors. Specialists to the Tribune from various points in Minnesota and Dakota state that the storm is severe everywhere. Trains on the various railroads are either many hours late or are abandoned. In the neighborhood of St. Vincent the snow in places is drifted twenty feet deep. As yet no reports of disasters.

Cut Rate to the Hills.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Rock Island today made an additional cut freight rate from Chicago to the Black Hills via St. Paul, of 25 cts. per hundred. The Northwestern and St. Paul and Western trunk line associations immediately

met the cut. The Black Hills rates have been reduced from time to time from \$4 to \$2.75, the present rate.

Washington House.

Morrison reported favorably from the senate committee on ways and means the bill to reduce import duties and the tariff, which was accompanied with a written report. McKinley submitted the views of the minority. Favorable reports were made on the Morrison tariff bill, and the bills providing for two additional associate justices for Dakota, and authorizing the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana railroad to build across the foot of the Russell and Laramie military reservation. The bill to place Col. George W. Getty on the retired list, as Major General, was reported favorably. M. Morgan from the same committee, reported adversely the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis, Tenn., to the national cemetery near the city. The house in committee of the whole considered the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Townsend of Illinois violently attacked the republican party.

WAT PROMPTED GITEAU.

Wm. A. Cook was examined by the Springer committee today. He said that shortly after he was appointed special counsel in the star route cases, he had an interview with President Garfield, who told the witness that the cases involved many who had been his special friends, and he wanted a thorough investigation, irrespective of persons. The witness also had an interview with President Garfield and the postmaster general on Wednesday evening before the president was assassinated. Before leaving, he said to the president that he should be careful in his movements as a bitterness had arisen between the stalwarts and half breeds, and there were cases of extreme feelings. I said at that time that there might be a resort to violence. Such was the impression then on my mind, and my suggestion for a moment to the president, but he responded that there was no danger. The bitterness of feeling was so strong that I would not have been surprised had it carried itself against the postmaster general and attorney general. I don't think I used at that interview the language recently placed in my lips by Mr. James, but stated in substance what I have given you. The witness strongly desired to have an investigation pursued that would show whether Giteau had accomplices or not, but nothing came of it. The witness was of the opinion that the shooting of the president was not the individual action of Giteau. This he said was in harmony with what he suggested to the president in connection with the bitterness between the stalwarts and half-breeds. He had proof that two other persons accompanied Giteau when he was seeking the president. Shortly after the witness entered the employ of the government he had an idea of the reckless feeling on the part of those in the star route cases, that might be carried into practice.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison presented a memorial from the Iowa legislature in favor of the regulation of interstate commerce. Bills introduced: To suspend for two years the coinage of silver dollars and issue one dollar and two dollar treasury notes instead. Making lake Borgue an outlet to improve the low water navigation of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans. In executive session the Mexican treaty was ratified by a vote of 41 to 20.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RIGHT OF WAY

The house committee on Indian affairs has agreed to recommend that a right of way through the Sioux reservation in Dakota be granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company.

ANOTHER TERRITORY KNOCKING.

Delegate Bronta, of Washington territory, appeared before both the senate and house committees on territories in the advocacy of the admission of Washington territory into the union of states on and after March 4, 1885. This he says will leave the electoral college undisturbed and allow the people during the interim to form and adopt a state constitution and choose state officers.

A NATIONAL FOREST.

The bill introduced in the senate by Senator Edmunds to provide for the establishment of a forest reservation at the head waters of the Missouri river and at the head waters of the Clark's Fork and Columbia rivers, provides that a tract of land in the territory of Montana, embracing an area of about 6,900 square miles, the boundaries of which are described in the bill, be reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale, and dedicated and set apart forever as a national forest reservation for the preservation of the natural forests protecting the head waters and tributaries of the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Post Chaplains: Rev. E. W. Brady, Iowa; Rev. W. H. Scott, Illinois. Postmasters: Jos. F. Stephens, Hickman, Ky; Lewis S. Whelock, Owatonna, Minn.; Taso. W. Butler, Columbia, O; E. H. Lutz, Circleville, O; Miss Neva Hustan, Millersboro, O.

THE MILITIA.

The house committee on militia has agreed to report with favorable recommendation representative Connolly's bill for special and uniform instruction for the state militia. The committee also agreed to report favorably, with amendments, representative Strait's bill increasing the annual appropriation for the benefit of the militia, from \$200,000 to \$600,000, the same to be apportioned among the states and territories.

SENATE.

A resolution was offered for a constitutional amendment, making the presidential term six years, and the president ineligible to re-election. The bill for the relief of Gen. Porter was debated, Mr. Sewell of New Jersey speaking in favor of it, and Mr. Wilson of Iowa against.

HOUSE.

The day was spent in committee of the whole, on the post office appropriation bill. Several amendments were acted upon. The clause, limiting postmaster's salaries to \$4,000, being stricken out.

Horses Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—The Journal's St. Vincent, Minn., special says: Wm. Mason's ivory stable burned today, together with twenty-four horses. Loss \$14,000; insurance \$5,000.

A Young Suicide.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—This morning about 7 o'clock, as the children of Edward H. Turner were being dressed, the eldest son Harry, only 12 years old, got into a dispute with the other children. Mrs. Turner reprimanded him for his conduct, and this so incensed him that he ran into his mother's room and opened a drawer where she kept a revolver. Taking it out, he placed the muzzle over his breast and sent a

bullet through his heart. Death was instantaneous. The father of the young suicide is out of town, and is a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm.

Fast Mails.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Daily News' Ottumwa, Iowa, special says: The trial train of the new fast mail system between Chicago and Omaha reached this city at 10 o'clock, making the 800 mile run from Chicago in seven hours. The train overtook at this city the regular train which left Chicago at 10 in the evening.

Wire Or Mistress?

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—In the Sharon divorce case today Frank Rodney, cousin of the plaintiff, testified that on the evening before Sharon's arrest in September last, he accompanied Miss Hill to the Palace hotel and heard her say to Sharon "you know senator that I am your lawful wedded wife although you have told some of the best people in the city that I am only your mistress." The senator denied the accusation. Witness swore that the marriage contract was the same document he had seen in December 1881. Miss Hill the plaintiff, testified in her own behalf that she first conversed with Sharon in the spring of 1880. He said that he "heard I was a stock sharp, and that if I would come to his office he would give me some points." I gave him \$7500 to invest and he always talked love to me when I visited his office. He said he wanted me to love him, and if I would let him love me he would give me \$1,000 a month and a house. I told him he mistook the woman and told him that millions could not buy me. He then said he was only teasing me, and that he loved me better than any one since his wife died. He proposed a secret marriage but I resented the proposition. He told me about a woman with a baby in Philadelphia. He said he didn't think the baby his, but sent money to the mother to stop her making trouble.

The Fargo Fenians.

FARGO, March 12.—It was noted today that a number of Irish citizens from the country and other towns, including McBride, the head of the Fenian council at New Buffalo, were in Fargo. Close observation and an unwary leakage have elicited the fact that a largely attended meeting was held with closed doors over the "Gold Mine," with Capt. B. Hazen in the chair. It is learned that a report was made that three cases of arms were stored at some accessible point, and that should there be need for them in Manitoba they would reach there with a number of men. It is not designed to do more at present than to await the progress of events and the report of delegates sent to Manitoba. It was reported that a number of leagues had been organized in Dakota, and there was great activity and interest in the organization in the large cities further east.

The Circuit Judgeship.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—The Journal's Washington special says: A delegation of Colorado gentlemen, including Ex-senator Chitticott, Ex-Delegate Bennett, Mayor Oaks and others, waited upon the president today to solicit the appointment of Judge Hallett as Judge McCrary's successor. Judge Moses Hallett is regarded as the most formidable opponent of Gen. Sanborn now in the field. He is judge of the United States district court in the district of Colorado, and resides at Denver, where he has achieved a judicial distinction in determining difficult cases, involving the conflicting interests of towns and mineral lode owners.

Victims of the Snow Slide.

DENVER, Col., March 12.—The bodies of ten of the victims of the snow slide at Woodstock on Monday night have been recovered. They are: Geo. Alexander, Michael Shea, J. Cassmell, Jos. Tracy, and Andrew Christopher. Kate Marsilla and Maggie Doyle, who with Miss Dalian and Hugh Alexander were rescued, may recover. The bodies of operator J. G. Brown, of Chattanooga, N. Y., Joseph Rivers and John Mulholland are not yet recovered.

A Battle Imminent.

SUAKIM, March 12.—The British forces reached Baker Pasha's position at Zariba Tuesday at midnight, and went into camp. Abyssinian scouts report: Osman Digna in position, surrounded by a large force of rebels. After dinner, about 1 o'clock, the British started for the rebel camp, advancing in squares. The rebels are without entrenchments. Fifty thousand enemies have been sighted and a battle is imminent. The enemy is twelve miles from Suakim.

Sale of a Mine.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—The Journal's Helena special says: The Drum Lummon lead at the end of the Maskaibine tunnel, which is situated in the town of Marysville, about 12 miles from Helena, has been sold by the syndicate that purchased it from Cruise, the discoverer, to still another syndicate for \$1,500,000. Even at this price it is considered cheap. The value of the ore is placed at \$100 per ton and there are mountains of it.

Western Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Western Union executive committee today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. payable April 15. The net revenue for the quarter ending March 31st, March business estimated, was \$1,659,000. After payment of the dividend the quarters business will have increased the surplus \$124,000 making the present surplus \$1,409,721.

A Montana Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—The Journal's Helena special says: A meeting was held here last night to organize a company to build a branch road from Helena to Benton, a distance of 180 miles. The project will undoubtedly be completed this season.

The Coming Emigrants

ST. PAUL, March 11.—The steamship "Gier" sailed from Copenhagen on the 21st of February and from Christiana on the 22d, and landed at New York last Saturday with 300 passengers on board, all Scandinavians. The greater part left for the northwest and will arrive here on Thursday. This large number of emigrants on one ship at this season of the year shows that the emigration has set in early and strong. The beginning last year was about the 1st of April.

New Militia Company.

The new militia company is meeting with success and encouragement on all sides, and the members are determined to form an organization that will be a credit to the future state. The meeting for organization will be held on Saturday evening.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The Maryland republican state convention will be held May 1st, at Hooperstown.

FARGO, March 12.—Lisbon representatives deny the report that that town may not secure the Dakota & Great Southern railroad.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 12.—The Northwestern News suspended publication today, having forfeited the western associated press franchise.

ERIE, Pa., March 12.—John Boyle, for the past four years treasurer of this city, has been misadvised since Monday, and his accounts are short over \$5,000.

DENVER, Col., March 12.—The wool growers' convention, with delegates representing 7,500,000 sheep, protested against the passage of the Morrison bill.

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 12.—A fire today burned over brick store building in the place, except the office hotel and Peck's bank building. Loss, \$400,000; insurance, \$150,000.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., March 12.—Joseph Quimby, living at West Columbia, while under the influence of whisky, shot his wife, inflicting a mortal wound. No cause assigned.

LAKE CITY, Minn., March 12.—There is all the assurance that can be asked, for the completion of the Winona, Alma & Northern road this season. Considerable grading was done last fall.

SANDY HOOK Ky., March 12.—During a fight yesterday H. H. Maberry was hit in the head with a stone thrown by Frank Conn. The row resulted from a dispute over a game of cards. Maberry will die.

JACKSON, Mich., March 12.—The testimony of C. D. Herrington, an ex-convict, in the Crouch Holcomb murder case, was very startling. He testified that he was offered \$2,000 on behalf of Judd and Byron Crouch, to commit the murder, and refused.

STARBUCK, Mississippi, March 12.—A cyclone in this county yesterday destroyed every building at Street's Mills. Many plantations suffered serious loss. Mrs. Grier and daughter, of Osan, G. L. Grier, were killed. Loss in this county, \$160,000.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—At Matron's Mill, Ky., yesterday, Asa Oantrell was shot by John Marston. Oantrell and Marston had an altercation but were separated by friends, when Oantrell fired his breast and dared Marston to shoot, which he did, killing Oantrell instantly.

MANHATTAN, Kas., March 12.—At a meeting of prominent stock raisers in this city last night, resolutions were passed favoring a strict quarantine in districts infested by the foot and mouth disease. Congress was also petitioned to appropriate money to aid in the present emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The treasury department is in receipt of a telegram from J. H. Sanders, secretary of the cattle commission, stating that he has information that the cattle disease now prevailing in Kansas, was carried there in the clothing of two Scotchmen direct from an infected herd in Scotland.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The secretary of the navy has received a communication from Capt. G. B. Nares and others, making suggestions for the conducting of the expedition to be sent to the relief of the Greely party, and expressing the opinion that the chances are very good for finding the party and bringing it away in safety.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The largest land and lumber sale ever made in Wisconsin, was completed today. Six thousand acres of pine land in Lincoln county and pine timber to the amount of 100,000,000 feet, were sold by W. H. Upham, of Marshfield, to O. C. Wilcox, of Chicago, for \$100,000. He bought the same one year ago for \$60,000.

WAUPACA, Wis., March 12.—Fred Viecke, an old resident of Waupaca county aged 85 years, was found murdered last evening. His body was found by his wife at 1 o'clock this morning at the bar with his skull crushed, probably by a heavy mallet, which was found near him. He was undoubtedly murdered, but by whom is not known. He was very rich and usually carried a large sum of money with him.

GRAND FORK, March 12.—Bishop Walker will be here tomorrow, Grafton on Thursday and Forest River on Friday. A reception will be given him at the residence of Capt. Griggs, in this city on Saturday night. Almost every business man in Grand Forks has signed for W. J. Anderson, receiver of the United States land office, for the confirmation of his reappointment. All papers of the district endorse his official rectitude and efficiency. He has gone east to look after the work of some enemy.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1884. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 3 p. m. of May 3, 1884, for carrying the mails of the United States between the cities and points specified in the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the department in the territory of Dakota from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrival and departure, and instructions to bidders, with forms of contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

W. Q. Cresham,
Postmaster General.

500,000 Acres
OF FERTILE
Timbered Farming Lands

In NORTHERN WISCONSIN,
For sale on liberal terms to actual settlers. Full particulars with good maps sent free. Address

CHAS. L. COLBY,
Land Commissioner, Milwaukee,
41-43

First publication March 14, 1884.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 13, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on April 23, 1884, viz:

David S. Sullivan.
For the NW 1/4, sec 34, tp 13 n, r 79 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. L. Johnson, Fred Gordon, Donald A. Stewart and Geo. Blanger, all of Bismarck, D. T.
41-46pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 15, 1884.]

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., February 14, 1884. Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Wilcox against Edward Thompson for abandoned homestead entry No. 1, 139, dated November 10, 1882, upon the northwest quarter section 22, township 139, range 75, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
37-11pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication March 7th, 1884.]

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh.—In Probate Court; Carl T. Peterson, Judge. In the matter of the estate of Ole Anderson, deceased. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the deceased Ole Anderson, late of the county of Burleigh, requiring all parties having claims against him to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to me, administrator of said estate, at the store of Robert Macomber & Co., in the city of Bismarck, D. T. Also: that four months from and after the 7th day of March, A. D. 1884, is the time limited for creditors of said Ole Anderson, deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance. Dated March 7th, 1884.
ALEXANDER W. CAMERON,
Administrator.

[First Publication, Feb. 8, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 14, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on March 14, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Russell B. Walker.
Homestead application No. 1,316, for the south half of the southwest quarter of section 6, town 138, range 78 west, 5th p. m. e. names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George H. Wentz, William P. Williams, J. McLellan, of Menoken, D. T.; Jerry Sullivan, Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 1, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., January 30, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on March 12, 1884, at two o'clock p. m., viz:

James F. Crum.
Declaratory statement No. 1,064, for the south west 1/4 of section 22, township 139 north, range 75 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. Skinner, Frank Sewell, T. Roberts, E. E. Crum, of Sterling, D. T.
35-4d JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 29, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., February 25, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on April 8, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

George W. Bradford.
Pre-emption declaratory statement No. 1168 or the northwest quarter of section 20, township 139, range 76 west, 5th principal meridian. The testimony of the witnesses is taken before Oscar Ball, notary public at Sterling, D. T., on April 8, 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: M. E. Berridge, J. H. H. Oscar Ball, Henry Mayer, all of Sterling, D. T.
35-44pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 29, 1884.]

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. In Probate Court, Carl T. Peterson, Judge. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate by Alexander Cameron, guardian of Linda Henry, minor.

Notice is hereby given that by order and in pursuance of an order and decree made in said matter by the Probate Court of Burleigh county, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1884, the undersigned will, on the 17th day of March, 1884, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and thereafter if sale is not made on that day, for six months offer for sale at private sale the following County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, to wit: The southwest quarter of section twelve in township one hundred and thirty-eight, range eighty, west.

All bids must be in writing and may be filed in the office of the Judge of the Probate Court. Terms of sale, all or one-third cash at time of sale; balance in not more than three years from date of sale, to be secured by note and mortgage, interest 10 percent per annum.

Dated Feb. 25, 1884.
ALEXANDER W. CAMERON,
Guardian of the Estate of Linda Henry.

[First publication Jan. 25, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., January 17, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on February 29, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Samuel H. Caraloup.
Homestead application No. 42, for the south one-half of the northwest one-quarter and east one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 26, township 139, range 80 west, 5th principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Thompson, J. H. Marshall, P. M. May, Matthew O'Brien, all of Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 29, 1884.]

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of Michael P. Hudnall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that W. D. Smith has filed with the Judge of this court, a petition, praying for Letters of Administration of the Estate of Michael P. Hudnall, deceased, be issued to Alexander White, of Sterling, D. T., and that Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of regular session of this court, to wit: of the March term, 1884, at the office of the Honorable Judge thereof, in the city of Bismarck, County of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, where and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated Feb. 28, 1884.
CARL T. PETERSON,
Probate Judge.

[First publication February 15, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., February 13, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on March 31, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Ole Hansen.
Homestead entry No. 320, for the north half of southwest quarter, southwest quarter, of southwest quarter, section 36, township 139, range 81 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Peterson, G. W. Johnson, John Linn, all of Fard Wood, D.

The Bismarck Tribune.

County Commissioners' Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL.]

MARCH 3rd, 1884.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—E. S. Neal, chairman, and Gust W. Johnson, commissioners.

A petition signed by S. A. Peterson and twelve others in reference to a road surveyed from Painted Woods post office to Painted Woods City, the location being objectionable, etc., was read and laid upon the table.

On motion, school township No. 9 was named "Painted Woods."

The following bills were read and on motion approved:

No. 24, E. M. Fuller correcting original tax list by order of county, general fund..... \$75 00

No. 25, Robert Macnider & Co. groceries, needy poor, month January, general fund..... 65 00

No. 26, Wm. D. Smith, undertaking, Nelson, Sibley Island, general fund..... 20 00

No. 27, H. H. Dwy, petit juror fees, November term court, general fund..... 16 10

No. 28, A. E. Bal, grand jury fees, November term court, general fund..... 21 70

No. 29, P. H. Smith, grand jury fees, November term court, general fund..... 20 10

No. 30, L. W. Marshall, merchandise for Frank Richards, needy poor, general fund..... 26 25

No. 31, E. J. Claussen, changing duplicate tax lists, general fund..... 75 00

No. 32, John P. Hoagland, book case clerk court, general fund..... 75 00

No. 33, M. P. Slattery, coal, general fund..... 113 65

No. 34, Wm. Harmon, service county commissioner and team hire, general fund..... 99 00

No. 35, Carl T. Peterson, services on board insanity, general fund..... 9 00

No. 36, Robert Macnider & Co., goods needy poor month February, general fund..... 50 95

No. 37, Geo. H. Chadwick, services as turnkey and janitor Feb., general fund..... 96 75

No. 38, Oscar Ward, milk, needy poor and jail, general fund..... 9 00

No. 39, Robert Macnider & Co., oil and soap court house, general fund..... 22 85

No. 40, Peterson, Veeder & Co., medicine needy poor and jail, general fund..... 22 55

No. 41, W. S. Moorehouse, goods for jail, general fund..... 4 00

No. 42, Bismarck Tribune, printing and books, general fund..... 118 50

No. 43, Gust W. Johnson, services county commissioner to January 1st, 1884, general fund..... 18 00

No. 44, E. S. Neal, money advanced, needy poor, special fund..... 22 25

No. 45, J. H. Teller, Sec. books, special fund..... 10 20

No. 46, Erie Telephone Co., telephone special fund..... 12 00

No. 47, Thomas W. Causby, coroner's jury fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 1 10

No. 48, R. B. Thurston, coroner's jury fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 1 10

No. 49, T. W. Griffin, coroner's jury fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 1 10

No. 50, Peter Post, witness fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 1 10

No. 51, H. S. Hersey, witness fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 1 10

No. 52, E. S. Neal, deputy sheriff's fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 2 60

No. 53, J. White, team and driver, coroner, fees case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 6 00

No. 54, W. D. Smith, coroner's fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 8 00

No. 55, P. B. Webb, assisting coroner's fees, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 2 00

No. 56, E. M. Fuller, correcting tax list, order county com'r's, gen'l fund..... 25 00

Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, March 4th, 1884.

Attest, E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 a. m., March 4th, 1884

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present E. S. Neal, chairman, Gust W. Johnson and Eber H. Bly, commissioners. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The following bills were read and on motion approved:

No. 57, L. N. Griffin, bill as deputy sheriff, case Haggerty & Hill, gen'l fund..... 8 00

No. 58, Frank J. Call, insurance court house and jail, special fund..... 540 00

No. 59, L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff, case Ole Anderson, gen'l fund..... 8 35

No. 60, L. N. Griffin, rent of house needy poor Jan. and Feb., gen'l fund..... 28 00

No. 61, H. H. Galloway, witness fees May term court, gen'l fund..... 19 00

No. 62, John Yegen, goods Mrs. Broholm needy poor, gen'l fund..... 20 00

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that by an error of the assessor, Joseph Robison, real estate tax on lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 43, original plat, is \$300 more than it should be it is ordered that \$300 be abated from his real estate valuation of the above named property, and that the county treasurer be notified of such abatement and correct his taxes accordingly.

No. 63, Paul Heinze, county surveyor, general fund..... \$108 00

No. 64, W. F. Conger, taxes paid previous to abatement, special fund..... 13 32

No. 65, C. Carr, taxes paid previous to abatement, special fund..... 1 94

No. 66, Wm. Leggett, taxes paid previous to abatement, special fund..... 6 30

No. 67, Jos. Gayner, taxes paid previous to abatement, special fund..... 4 35

No. 68, F. E. Stone, board, Mrs. Hitchcock, needy poor, 3 weeks, general fund..... 18 00

No. 69, Peterson & Veeder, medicine, needy poor, general fund..... 8 95

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board, that by an error of the assessor Van Houten Bros. & Little's personal property tax is illegally assessed, it not being in the county at the time of the assessment, it is ordered that \$3,000 be abated from their personal property valuation.

Board adjourned to meet on Monday April 7, A. D. 1884. Attest, E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 a. m., March 4th, 1884

Judge Bowen who returned on Saturday from a trip to Montana expresses fears of a remarkable high stage of water when the break up occurs. He states that the report that the ice had gone out of the Yellowstone is only partially true. The river is open at Glendive and at the rapids, but for 15 or 20 miles distant there is a solid ice gorge, and plenty of ice and snow yet remain to melt. The Big Horn river is also not

yet open, and at Livingstone the snow is six inches deep on a level.

By the use of flavoring extracts made from other and other injurious articles, in our pasty and our cereals, we encounter danger. Such extracts give some foreign flavor, but in their very nature are injurious. These evils may be avoided by using none but Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, which are made from the true fruit.

Shiloh's cough and consumption cure is sold by Frank Frisby on a guarantee. It cures consumption.

Auditor O'way has prepared and will send out with his compliments, a statement showing in detail the total premiums received, losses incurred, losses paid, and risks written in Dakota during 1883, of Dakota and foreign insurance companies authorized to transact business in the territory. The St. Paul Fire and Marine took more Dakota risks than any other company.

Catarth cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarth Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free.

The postoffice department reports an increase of over ten per cent in the number of postoffices in Dakota in the past month. The number will probably be fully doubled in the fiscal year.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Frank Frisby.

O. H. Beal has taken into partnership Mr. W. E. Buckman of Maine. Mr. Buckman is a thoroughly experienced hardware merchant. The firm will be known as O. H. Beal & Co.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1. Sold by Frisby.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from Select Fruits that yield the finest Flavors. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Laporte's Fruit Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Natural Perfumery.

WE MAKE NO SECOND CLASS GOODS.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

7TH Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in Covington, Ky.

Thursday, March 27th, 1884.

A lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky and twice declared legal by the highest Court of the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of \$100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

March Scheme.

1 Prize.....\$30,000 20 Prizes \$500 ea \$10,000
1 Prize.....10,000 100 Prizes 100 ea 10,000
1 Prize.....5,000 200 Prizes 50 ea 10,000
2 Prizes, \$2,500 ea 5,000 500 Prizes 20 ea 10,000
3 Prizes, 1,000 ea 5,000 1,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000
9 Prizes, 300 ea Approximation Prizes, \$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 ea " " " 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 ea " " " 900

1,887 Prizes, Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.
27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.

Remit money or Postal Note, or Bank Draft or Letter, or send by express. Orders of \$5.00 or upward by express can be sent out our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Covington, Ky.

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Acche they would bear most precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But ails a sick head

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

By Telegraph

THE WASHINGTON BUDGET.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Dawes reported to the senate the senate committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Sioux Indians in Dakota, the original bill to provide for the division of a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Indians of that territory into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment by the Indians of their title to the remainder. In consideration of this relinquishment the seventh article of the treaty of 1868, granting to them the benefits of the execution sales, to continue for twenty years from the date of the passage of the act, the secretary of the interior shall purchase and supply them with much cows, not exceeding 25,000, and but not exceeding 1,000, and \$1,000,000 shall be set apart as a permanent fund for their benefit, to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, one half of such interest to be applied to the promotion of industrial and other pursuits suitable to an education for Indians, and the other half in such a manner and for such purposes as the secretary of the interior shall from time to time deem most likely to contribute to their advancement in civilization and towards self support. The bill also provides that the lands accorded by this act shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers, only under the provisions of the homestead acts, at the uniform price of 50 cents per acre, in four annual payments, and the money thus obtained be set apart to increase the permanent fund for the benefit of the Indians.

SENATE.

The committee on territories have agreed to give the name of "Lincoln" to the new territory which it is proposed to make out of the northern part of Dakota. The committee also considered the resolution providing for inquiry into the certain alleged irregularities in the organization of the legislature of New Mexico. The advisability of sending a subcommittee to make investigations was decided against for the present, the committee directing the chairman, first to call upon the executive department and governor of the territory for information in their possession. Senator Harrison has already received a dispatch from Governor Sheldon of Mexico stating that the organization of the legislature was strictly regular and according to law. The joint committee of the two houses on library this morning took up and discussed in formally the newspaper copyright bill. It seemed to be the general impression of the members of the committee that as the matter opened up a new and important question the fullest information obtainable should be had, and with this object in view, leading journalists and newspaper proprietors will be called upon to give their views to the committee at an early day. A discussion took place in a fruitless attempt to consider the bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics. A bill to pay the heirs of Maurice Grevat \$700 for a bank deposit seized by Gen. Banks at New Orleans during the war, passed, notwithstanding an assertion that this would be the forerunner of a large number of claims of that character. The house bill for forfeiting the land grant of the Texas Pacific railroad company was reported favorably. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The bill to retire Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, with the rank of Colonel was recommitted with out instruction. The entire time of the day and evening sessions was devoted to private and pension bills.

The Fargo Southern.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—President H. E. Sargent and Manager Taylor of the Fargo and Southern are in consultation here, perfecting plans to promote their enterprises. They are arranging the details of pushing to completion this season the entire line of one hundred and twenty-five miles, from Fargo to Ortonville. The first seventeen miles south of Fargo and the first ten miles north of Ortonville are now ironed. The plan is to push this work not only from both ends of the line but from Wabpeton towards Fargo and also from Wabpeton to Ortonville. Four heavy construction corps will be placed in the field at the earliest practicable moment, and the work will be pushed to the earliest possible completion. It is expected that the whole line will be ready for operation before snow flies. There will be no lack of funds to forward the work of construction and equipment. In explanation of the above the Journal says: "The future of the Fargo & Southern is the subject of much speculation. That it could be made a paying piece of road only from Fargo to Ortonville is not believed, and from recent deals in the right of way in other portions of the territory, coupled with the fact that this road is making Ortonville its objective point, where a junction with the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road would be eminently practicable, has led to a speculation something of the nature that by a connection at Ortonville with the Fargo & Southern the Milwaukee road will find entrance into Fargo from whence it will penetrate to North Dakota under the name of a new corporation known as the Fargo, Larimore & Northern to Portland, the principal town of the Goose river. Crossing the river and striking the old road bed of the Casselton branch just north of Mayville, it would thence proceed to Larimore and on to the northwest and into the Turtle mountain and Mouse river country. The Casselton branch makes Mayville two and a half miles from Portland, its terminus, although the road is graded several miles beyond and ironed for a short distance. This road bed was not included in the sale by the Northern Pacific of the Casselton branch to the Manitoba road, but has lately been sold, the reported purchaser being the Milwaukee road. This gives color to the rumor that the Fargo, Larimore & Northern and Fargo & Southern are to become a part of the great Milwaukee system."

Montana Cattle for England.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—Great interest is excited in dress beef circles here by the publication this evening of a private letter and accompanying circular from Moreton Frewer, of England, who has 25,000 cattle at the head of the Powder river in Montana, outlining a scheme to ship via Duluth and Canada to the seaboard and Europe on the hoof and feed there for the market. Mr. Frewer writes that the English government are introducing a bill for the very purpose of making easy shipments of feeders for that country by way of Duluth, the lakes and Quebec, and expresses the opinion that the Northern Pacific will have almost a monopoly of the western car-

rying trade, and that Chicago (as far as our western shipments are concerned) is doomed. England, he says, could take now not less than three million head of cattle annually, if the western United States could supply the beasts. Stock on that side of the water is so run down that he believes that cattle will travel even up to the Northern Pacific road from New Mexico, so great will be the advantages derived from live shipments to Europe. Dressed meat men at St. Paul, among them Vice President Sleeper, of the De Mores company, and Charles Anderson, of Chicago, when interviewed tonight, said the scheme is not practicable as applied to range cattle, which are so wild that they would suffer in so long a transit such a loss of flesh that there could be no profit in it. The circular and accompanying letter is addressed to the Northern Pacific people, who are considering the question.

Fargo Fenians.

FARGO, March 7.—The agent of the dominion government here, claims to have discovered that a meeting was held last night over the Gold Mine saloon by secessionist agitators, and fiery speeches were made by M. I. McGuire, of Chicago, and Harry O'Neil, of Fargo. The captains elected were Michael Sullivan, James Kennedy and Wm. O'Neil. Several wagon loads of arms were yesterday unloaded and left at the Fenian headquarters, and it is even stated that a detachment of troops have started for the border. This is not generally believed, as the policy seems to be one of agitation at present.

Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The business failures throughout the country for the last seven days as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., are 272, of which 216 are in the United States and 56 in Canada. The increase for the United States is 23 and Canada 14, as compared with last week. The failures are on the increase in the middle and Pacific states, and especially in Canada where the figures are higher than before for years.

The Tide of Emigration.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—The spring travel from eastern Canada to Manitoba is again commencing. The largest number of passengers so far this season over the Manitoba road left on this morning's train for Winnipeg. Standing room was even in demand. About 200 passengers left on the Northern Pacific for the Couer d'Alene mines, and trains from Chicago are bringing in large numbers of emigrants daily.

Honoring the Dead.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The remains of Jerome Collins will be escorted to Cork by a guard of honor consisting of fifty blue jackets, ten officers and two pinnaces. A model of the Jeanette, ice bound, was landed with the coffin. The latter was wrapped in an American flag.

Dynamite Plot.

VIENNA, March 7.—A quantity of dynamite and nitro-glycerine was discovered in a house in the suburbs opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild. The supposition is that it was intended to explode the mansion through the sewers.

To Learn Their Fighting Weight.

OMAHA, March 8.—Gen. Howard left yesterday for an extended tour of Europe to study the present condition of the armies of the continent. He intends to continue his trip into Egypt. During his absence Gen. John Gibbon will have charge of the military department. Gen. Howard is today the ranking brigadier general and the next in order for the major-generalship. It is said, however, in military circles that Gen. Crook is laying the wires for the succession. Those who have an inside knowledge of the situation state that the friends of Gen. Terry have strong grounds for the assertion that he, instead of Gen. Howard, will be promoted by the president.

Reduced Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Regarding the alleged break in east bound freight rates, while there has been no open out, there seems every reason to believe that large contracts have been made here today on the basis of 15 cents on grain to New York and this fact has been telegraphed to other points by certain shippers from this city. From the same source the declaration is freely made that a 14-cent rate has been made from St. Louis on a very large consignment of corn from that city to Baltimore. It appears to be confidently believed that Commissioner Fink will order an open rate of 15 cents from this city to New York in season for the opening of business on Monday.

No Hope For Edmunds.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A reception was given last night by the New York state woman suffrage association, to Mrs. A. S. Dunning, of Oregon. Mrs. M. N. Sewell, of Indiana, Mrs. C. B. Herbut, of Illinois, and Mrs. H. M. Songar, of Indiana, the ladies who took an active part in the recent national convention of woman suffragists at Washington. Mrs. Lillie Devereux welcomed the guests, and said that as Senator Edmunds had declared himself in opposition to woman suffrage publicly, on several occasions, she trusted that every true minded woman would oppose his nomination for the presidency. Addresses were also made by ex-Gov. Gibbs, of Oregon, Mrs. Herbut and Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming.

Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—While skating on the ice off Racine, Alex Jones, 14 years of age, disappeared through an air hole. His companions, who rushed to his assistance, saw him through the clear ice twenty feet from the hole, where he was swept by the current, and tried to break through with their skates while he bumped with his head, but they could not break the ice, and he drowned as they gazed on him.

Passing It Around.

DULUTH, March 8.—The Tribune of this city will say tomorrow that it has reliable private information that Hon. C. F. Kindred of Brainerd, can have the position of governor of Dakota, if he will take it.

OFFERED AGAIN.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—The Despatch says Mark H. Dunnell can be governor of Dakota, if he will have it.

Concessions for Manitoba.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Amos Rowe, proprietor of the Manitoba Times, is in the city on his way to Manitoba, after a sojourn of several weeks at the Dominion capital. He said upon being questioned by a representative of the associated press in regard to the present agitation in Manitoba and the demands by the legislature of that province, that the Dominion government had

conceded the grant to a company for the construction of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay railway a free subsidy of 12,800 acres per mile. The proposed line is about 600 miles long. The charter will be granted at this session of parliament, and will provide for its immediate construction. The government has also appropriated \$150,000 to provide for the survey of Hudson straits. A steamer will soon start from New Foundland for that purpose and a report on the practicability of that route as an outlet, will soon be made. The distance from the Hudson Bay coast to Liverpool, is something less than from New York. The Dominion government will also in all probability grant to Manitoba the proceeds of the sale of each alternate section of land in the province yet unsold, and also all of the tribal lands, reserving only the right to administer the sale of these lands at the capital. These are considered very fair propositions by the leading politicians. Mr. Rowe said in conclusion that from the best obtainable information he could say that these were all the demands the Dominion government would concede.

Washington.

SHORTAGE IN CORN AND WHEAT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The report of the consumption and distribution of corn and wheat in the United States from the department of agriculture on the first of March will show that about 67 per cent. of the corn crop has gone into consumption, leaving 33 per cent. still remaining on hand, against 36 per cent. of the crop of 1892 on hand on the first of March 1893. This shows a reduction of about seventy million bushels in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota where the stock is but nine million bushels against twenty-four million last March. In the belt including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa producing 558 million bushels, the stock is only 152 million bushels, which is less by thirty-four million bushels than the stock on the first of March 1893. The wheat of 1893 remaining on hand is returned as 119 million bushels or 28 per cent. of the crop. On the first of March 1893 the quantity on hand aggregated 143 million bushels.

THE LASER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president transmitted to the house of representatives today, in a brief message without comment, a number of letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the Laser resolution, which was recently returned by Bismarck. The first of these documents is a letter from Frelinghuysen to Sargent transmitting the Laser resolution. This letter is followed by a communication from Sargent to Frelinghuysen, in which the former acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing letter and encloses a copy of his note to Count Hatzfeldt, Imperial secretary of state, and his letter to Moritz Laser, one of the nearest relatives of the late statesman, and the latter's reply to Sargent's letter to Hatzfeldt's informal note, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the house of representatives. The next in order is the reply of Moritz Laser to Sargent, in which he acknowledges the receipt of Minister Sargent's letter and of a copy of the resolution, and returns thanks for the brothers and sisters of the deceased and says:

"I beg to assure you that among many similar communications which reached them none were more deeply appreciated by them than those conveyed in the resolution herein referred to."

Then comes the telegrams that passed between Frelinghuysen and Sargent in which Frelinghuysen informs Sargent that there is a rumor that the Laser resolution had been returned by Bismarck, and Sargent replies that no doubt the resolution had been sent back. Frelinghuysen then asks by whom, and Sargent stated that the resolution was returned through the German minister at Washington but he (Sargent), had not been officially informed of it. Frelinghuysen then authorized Sargent by published instructions directing him to transmit one copy of the resolution through the foreign office to the president of the legislative body of which Laser was a member, and the other to the family of the deceased. The next document is a memorandum of a conversation between Secretary Frelinghuysen and the German minister to the United States, Von Eisendecker, and is as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION March 7th 1894. The German minister said: "Mr. Secretary I have received instructions from my Government to read to you and leave with you a copy of the dispatch, which I hold in my hand relating to the resolution of condolence adopted by the house of representatives of the United States on the death of Dr. Laser."

The despatch from Prince Bismarck thus presented by Von Eisendecker was as follows: Bismarck to Eisendecker.

FRIEDRICHSHAGEN Feb., 9th 1894. (Translation)—"The envoy of the United States of America has communicated by a note dated on the 1st, the text of a resolution of the American house of representatives, dated Jan. 9th, in which the house expresses its regret at the death of Dr. Edward Laser. Every appreciation which the personal qualities of a German receives in a foreign country cannot but be pleasing to our national feelings, especially when coming from such an important body as the American house of representatives. I should therefore have gratefully received minister Sargent's communication and should have asked His Majesty the Emperor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag if the resolution of the ninth of January did not at the same time contain an opinion on the direction and effects of the political action of representative Laser, which is opposed to my convictions. In the resolution it is said, in relation to the deceased, that his firm and constant exposition of free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political and economic condition of his people. From my knowledge of the course that the political and economic development of the German people has taken, I cannot regard this opinion a one in accordance with the facts that I have witnessed. I would not venture to oppose my judgment to that of an illustrious assembly like the house of representatives of the United States, if I had not gained, during an active participation in German international politics for more than thirty years, an experience which encourages me to attach also to my opinion a certain competency. I cannot, therefore, make up my mind to ask His Majesty for the necessary authorization to communicate the resolution of the house of representatives of the United States to the German Reichstag, because I should thereby have to officially endorse myself, and also to endorse with his Majesty the Emperor, an opinion which I am unable to recognize as just. (Signed) VON BISMARCK"

After reading and presenting to Secretary Frelinghuysen the above letter minister Von Eisendecker added:

"I am further instructed to express to you Mr. Secretary, Prince Bismarck's regrets that he found himself unable to comply with the wish formulated by minister Sargent and also to leave with you, if you desire it, the engrossed copy of the resolution, which, in deference to its high origin, I may add, my government cannot in its responsibility feel at liberty to retain."

The secretary of state said:

"Mr. Minister—in response to your offer to return the engrossed copy of resolution let me say that the President cannot

be supposed to have any wish in respect to what the German government may do in regard to the disposition of the copy of the resolution of the house of representatives after it has been decided that it cannot be transmitted to the body for which it was courteously intended."

The German minister replied:

"Your answer Mr. Secretary expresses no wish, and consequently relieves my government from any obligation it has felt to return the resolution which was extended to it for transmission."

The last document in the series is a letter from Secretary Frelinghuysen to minister Sargent written today and it is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 10th, 1894.—Sir:—I enclose a copy of a note which has been handed me by the German minister and which states that Prince Bismarck declines to be the medium of communication between the house of representatives of the United States and the Reichstag on the subject of the death of Mr. Laser. The resolution was passed in the house in the most courteous manner, for the single purpose of expressing sympathy with a corresponding branch of government of a friendly nation, in the loss of one of its distinguished members who died within the national jurisdiction of congress. If any other purpose has been suggested, the disposition of this resolution as proven by the history of a century, has been not to obtrude upon other nations. The sound political principle upon which your own prosperity is founded, should have counteracted that surmise. In the customary order of transmission, the resolution came into the possession of His Excellency, who is pleased to explain the embarrassment under which he conceives he would labor by forwarding it to its destination. This position is the personal courtesy of which he alludes as matters affecting His Excellency alone, and upon them it is not becoming that I make any remark further than to say that it does not occur to me how the transmission of the resolution would have involved an endorsement of the political views of Mr. Laser. My duty of courtesy to the house of representatives ended with forwarding the resolution through the proper channel to the hands of the officer charged with the administration of the foreign affairs of Germany. This government is not disposed to inquire into the relations existing between the different branches of another government. The sentiments of the resolution are now generally known, and their merits or demerits can be judged. Its nontransmission officially, as it was intended and claimed on its face to be of friendly intent, while a matter of regret, is not one of concern to either branch of the government of the United States. You will either forward a copy of this instruction to the minister of foreign affairs, or result to him and leave him a copy, as you ascertain he prefers. I am yours, (Signed) FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. Von Eisendecker the German minister said to a reporter of the associated press today in reply to inquiries in regard to the return of the Laser resolution, that he had carried out his instructions from his government. The action in the matter was, he said, two fold. In the first place, Bismarck was compelled for important reasons relating to the internal policy of Germany not to send the resolution to the Reichstag, and yet it could not merely be retained, since that might have implied an indifference or discourtesy. The course pursued by the government was certainly the most courteous that the situation permitted. The minister felt entirely satisfied that there was no disrespect or discourtesy intended on either side.

Bids for Transportation.

ST. PAUL, March 10.—The bidding at Ft. Snelling for government transportation in the northwest, was brisk today. Leading freighters were present. Only the Glendive and Poplar River points, Terry's Landing, the Helena and Assinaboine, Pierre and Mead, and Bismarck and Ft. Yates contracts were bid on. The footings are not yet made, but it is believed that Fred Evans will get the Mead route, Graham and Buford the Assinaboine, Jordan the Poplar River, and C. H. Walter the Yates, with a close contest between Broadway and Power on the Helena and Assinaboine. The bidders were Evans, Baker, Douglas, Carpenter, Pennell, Graham, Buford, Burns, Jordan and McCormack.

Ross Wins.

LONDON, March 10.—The race between George Babear, the well-known English oarsman, and Wallace Ross, the famous New Brunswick sculler, occurred this morning. The distance rowed was four miles and two furlongs over the regular Thames course from Putney to Mortlake. Ross conceding Babear ten lengths. Babear's lead was four and one half lengths at first, but at Hammersmith, the boats were nearly even. The race was won by the American, who came in easy six lengths ahead of Babear. Time, 26:10.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Topeka advices state that Maj. Sims returned yesterday from the district infected by the foot and mouth disease. The district is thirty five miles in area, and is now fully quarantined and every effort will be made to stamp out the disease. A public meeting will be held at Neosho Falls tomorrow, when systematic measures will be inaugurated. It is proposed to buy all infected cattle and kill them and burn their bodies.

Labor League.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—A prominent labor league was organized by the National Homestead association to-night by electing the following officers: President, A. C. Rankin; vice president, D. B. Sturgeon, M. D.; secretary, M. H. Smith; treasurer, John Jarrett. The object is to secure homes for workingmen and establish a more harmonious relationship between the laboring classes.

Pacific Coast Storms.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The continuous rains are rendering the situation alarming. This storm is worse than the first. The southern country is flooded, the telegraph interrupted and the railroads again washed out. It has rained incessantly for the last thirty-six hours. The signal service announces a heavy rain along the entire coast.

The Final Spike.

MEXICO, via Galveston, March 8.—A special from Fresville, state of Zacatecas says: The final spike in the Mexican Central railroad, was driven today in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. There is now unbroken railroad communication from Mexico City to the Rio Grande.

He Wasn't a Lunatic.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following despatch has been received by the associated press: "The report of my being in a lunatic asylum is false in every particular. LEWIS LELAND, "Stuttevant House."

Bishop Clarkson Still Alive.

OMAHA, March 8.—Bishop Clarkson is still living at 8 p. m. His great vitality and splendid constitution has sustained him beyond the expectations of his physicians.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MONTPELLIER, Vt., 10.—The worst snow storm of the season is prevailing since Saturday. Trains are blocked and highways closed.

MINNEAPOLIS, March, 10.—At a meeting of the Sault Ste Marie railroad officials President Washburn was authorized to purchase rolling stock and the grading contract of Henry Bolet was approved.

LINCOLN, Ill. March, 10.—Wm. Hoagland was arrested at Maroa last night and lodged in jail here this morning upon the theory that he was concerned with Hall in the Mount Palaski triple murder.

BATON ROUGE, March 10.—Joe McGee, for the murder of Green B. Gordy, has been sentenced to hang April 4th.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The dog fight between "Nigger" and "Tom" resulted in the killing of "Nigger." The battle lasted an hour and a half.

ELGIN, Ill. March 10.—Chas. Kasten was found dead this morning from the effects of coal gas. His wife and children are in a precarious condition.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—After a hard fight, Merwin Thompson knocked C. A. C. Smith (colored) out of time in eight rounds. Two thousand persons witnessed the fight.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Carl Schurz and Joseph H. Choate, a law partner of William M. Evans, were with half a dozen other gentlemen added to the independent republican ex-cutive committee.

MONROE, La., March 10.—Thursday night John Rodgers and wife, aged 73 and 60 years, were murdered by Mallican and John Clark, who had taken lodging in their house. They got no money and managed to escape.

OMAHA, March, 10.—James Nugent a brother of the proprietor of the theatre comique was shot and killed in a bar room adjoining the theatre at a late hour last night. Several arrests have been made but the guilty party and the cause of the shooting is not yet known.

CINCINNATI, March, 10.—A contract was made today for the use of Music hall and Horticultural hall for the purpose of preparing scene y for the dramatic festival association the date for the beginning of that event being April, 21. The announcement of the plays and stars will be made later when arrangements are concluded.

SEKANE FALLS, March, 10.—Search parties have been organized to go in search of Charles Ford, D. Merriam, Chas. Bostman, McNutt, Whitel, Dean, Geo. Stafford, Wm. Hayes, Peter Esche and an unknown man, who left with 10 days rations to locate a trail to the Couer de Alene mines. Nothing has since been heard from them they are supposed to have perished.

NEW YORK, March 10.—In the legislative inquiry into the management of the Ludlow street jail or debtors prison, A. R. McDonald, confined in the jail for five years gave testimony to the effect that extortion and brutality were practiced by the keepers; that whisky was supplied to every prisoner able to pay for it, and that profligate women were introduced into the jail and allowed to visit the prisoners in their cells. Other prisoners corroborated the testimony.

Set Herself On Fire.

DEPPER PORTS GROVE, Pa., March, 10.—It was midnight Mrs. Woodward Kirkloff crazed with malaria fever left her bed and deliberately set her clothes afire. She fought desperately all who tried to extinguish the flames and was slowly burned to death.

The Yellowstone Journal of Miles City publishes this as "a clipping remark": "Mother may I go to the rink? Yes my darling daughter; but linger shivering on the brink—don't mix up in the slaughter. For if you tempt the magic curve while on the rollers gliding, you'll get the set-back you deserve, and find yourself backsliding."

The plainest sheet iron cook stoves are worth \$250 apiece in the Couer d'Alene country, and are scarce at that figure.

Edmunds and Lincoln would make a strong team and a good one.

TOWNSHIP

—AND—

SECTIONAL MAP

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Bismarck

The Bismarck Tribune

Capital City Chips.

Judge Hare is visiting the town of Sims. The new city directory will be issued about April 1. The new military company will meet for organization Saturday evening. Verily the blizzard occasionally blizzeth in Dakota as well as elsewhere.

A great many men, fully 500, had important business down town last night.

Miss Kate Brady leaves for Chicago this week to purchase a large stock of millinery goods.

Capt. Barr thinks that navigation will open not later than April 1 and not before March 24.

James P. Crum yesterday proved up on the southwest quarter of section 22, township 139 range 77.

The Atlantic express did not arrive until after midnight. The Pacific express due this morning is on time.

The ball to be given on St. Patrick's day will be largely attended, as tickets are already in demand. A large party from Mandan will come over on a special train.

Col. Fleming, while in Chicago, had a fine photograph of the new capitol building framed and hung in the Palmer house.

Sig. Hansen is in Chicago selling goods manufactured by his firm in New York. He will return to Bismarck in about ten days.

The steamer Undine has been thoroughly overhauled and painted in gay colors, and will be ready for operations as soon as the river will permit.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from the Mouse river country states that there is very little snow and that cattle and other stock is in prime condition.

The first floor of the Merchants' National bank block will be finished and ready for occupancy by April 1st. The banking room will be finished next week.

F. B. Allen leaves this morning for St. Paul to attend a meeting of the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car company, of which he is secretary. He will be absent about a week.

A number of mechanics and laborers are already dropping in and taking quarters in the hotel's and boarding houses to await the opening of the rush of work in the early spring.

A special train will be run from Mandan this evening to accommodate such citizens as desire to gaze upon the female form divine and witness a really meritorious entertainment.

Geo. Norton of Mandan, Wednesday proved up on the half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 138, range 81.

J. W. Clarke has been given the orders for the curtains for the First National and Merchants National bank blocks. He will move into his new store in the First National bank block this week.

Mr. W. R. Andrews, a representative of the National School Furniture company, of Chicago, arrived yesterday on one of the delayed trains. He will interview the board of education on the furniture and supply question.

Capt. Barr brings the pleasing information that Wm. Snodgrass is at New Orleans and has gained in flesh and health to such an extent that he weighs 140 pounds. He has thrown away his cane and feels like a new man.

Allen & Barnes have adorned their rooms in Union block with mounted specimens of deer, antelope, fawn and mountain sheep heads, from game that Mr. Allen shot on his hunting expedition at Little Missouri last summer.

The meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church for this week will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dunn, corner of Meigs and Sixth street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All the ladies of the church and congregation are invited to attend.

The land officers find that some of the best improvements in this land district have been made on the Fort Rice military reservations. One squatter yesterday testified to having a good house, two good barns, a well, 600 sheep 120 cattle and five horses.

It is said that at present prices a single rail of railroad iron costs \$35. When the cost of the ties and the grading, and tunneling is taken into consideration some estimate may be made of the amount of money required to build a great transcontinental line like the Northern Pacific.

The photographs of the Pinafore company taken by O. S. Goff, are now on exhibition in the windows of the store of Peterson & Veder. They attract universal attention and Mr. Goff has received many compliments over these artistic specimens of his work. The work is equal to the best that can be found in any of the metropolitan galleries.

Lieut. Wright, in charge of the signal service in the Northwest has perfected arrangements to furnish the TRIBUNE daily the condition of the river at Ft. Buford and Bismarck until navigation is opened, and the boats reach Buford. The plan will go into operation in a few days, and will be found under the daily weather report.

Capt. Barr states that the world's exposition to be held at New Orleans, commencing December next will be very largely attended, and already more space has been engaged than was occupied at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. People south know very little of Dakota in comparison with eastern people, and it is important that Dakota be well represented.

Photographer O. S. Goff has taken photographs of the Pinafore troupe. The lighting process was used, it taking only two hours to make forty negatives of the principal characters in the cast. This new process has not been used successfully but a short time, never before having been used in this city, so successfully and in such a short time. The negatives are first class in every particular. Mr. Goff is to be congratulated upon his skill.

Minneapolis Evening Journal: Ordway parties declare that they have secured the Rock Island extension from Worthington, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak., by giving that corporation 320 acres of the choicest land secured last spring by the Ordway syndicate; also 480 acres of land to a new site, and 320 acres for a new town west of Westport. They say that grading contracts are a good and that cars will be running between Ordway and Leola by Sept. 1st next.

On the 28th day of February the ore of Ferdinand & Co. burned at Sims. He was insured through Mr. Call, of this city, for \$2,200. Immediately upon hearing of the loss Mr. Call

telegraphed the insurance companies, who in turn telegraphed an adjuster to go to the scene from St. Paul. In seven days after these telegrams were sent the money for the insurance was in the hands of Mr. Selle. This was quick work on the part of the insurance companies, and Mr. Call, agent, and Mr. Selle are correspondingly happy.

New Emigrant Rates.

Minneapolis Evening Journal, March 10: The officials of the Northern Pacific have been for a month past working with the Northwestern Traffic association, to restore last summer's emigrant moveable rates between Chicago and Milwaukee and points common therewith, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota transfer, when destined to points on the Northern Pacific. This reduction in connection with the reduced rates on the Northern Pacific from St. Paul and Minneapolis, go into effect today, and advantages now given to emigrants is illustrated by a few figures. For instance: previous to today the rate from Chicago to Bismarck was \$87; hereafter it will be \$70 per car. From St. Paul, the rate to Fargo was \$10, now it is \$35, or through rate from Chicago \$55 instead of \$80. From Chicago to Carrington in the Devil's Lake country, the rate was \$90 per car, but now it is \$70; to Jamestown formerly \$80, now \$70. These proportions in reductions are preserved to other points on the line of the Northern Pacific. The Chicago lines will issue this week through tariffs in connection with the Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific allows in the cars of movables, 2,500 feet of lumber, or a portable house, 500 posts and 50 bushels of seed grain, the seed being an additional privilege over last year. These terms cannot fail to stimulate immigration that will ultimately reward the enterprising wisdom of the Northern Pacific in making and securing them.

The Coming Crops.

Soon the frost will begin to leave the ground and that is the seed time of the Dakota farmer. If he raises wheat, in little more than ninety days from the time of sowing the seed, the crop is marketed and harvested and the money for the same is in hand. As the farming season approaches, however, the TRIBUNE again renews its advice to all farmers not to sow wheat exclusively. There is more money in a little wheat, a few acres of oats, barley, or flax and a few cattle, sheep, hogs and hens. It is the curse of the Dakota farmer that he attempts to raise but one crop, and buys his eggs, pork, butter, cheese and other products at high prices, whereas he can as easily provide himself from his own farm. Upon this subject the editor of the Fargo Republican truthfully and forcibly writes as follows:

"The ambition of the settler to acquire possession of large tracts of land has led many a poor farmer in this and other new countries into very serious difficulties. In his desire to spread out over a large tract he will go into debt, toil and worry through many years in order to hold it, and at last having to succumb under the heavy burden of debt and interest, he sees the result of his labor and the labor of his wife and children swept away. The mortgage is foreclosed, the farm sold to satisfy the debt, and the man, his wife and children left homeless and in poverty. Such is the inevitable result of undertaking to do too much on a small capital. Men have come in here and undertaken to handle a section or more of land with little or no capital and have failed, whereas if they had taken a quarter section or less and farmed it as carefully, as thoroughly and as economically, as the eastern farmer usually does, there could have been no failure. It should be the object of every bona fide settler to make the farm a home. He should go to work to raise on the farm all or nearly all that is required to feed the family. A good practical farmer and gardener could go on twenty-five acres of Dakota land and by the same careful cultivation and close farming as that which is done by the farmers in the states, he could make himself independent in a few years. The writer became acquainted with the history of an Irish settler, who five years ago, located in Big Stone county, Minnesota. When he came to that region he filed on one hundred and sixty acres of government land as a homestead. He had barely money enough to pay the land office fees—he grubbed along working at day labor until he got enough together to put up a rude shanty and to break up ten acres of land. He got that backset the next year and proceeded to pulverize it with the spade, as he had been used to in the old country. He devoted it to the raising of vegetables, barley, peas, beans, and oats, and put in only two acres of wheat. He would not go into debt for machinery, but worked along as best he could. There was among new settlers a few miles of him and among new settlers a few miles of him. Without going into details, the results which he accomplished are as follows: He has a comfortable house, a good barn and outbuilding, three cows, a horse and last fall he killed and sold four hogs, which when dressed weighed in the aggregate twelve hundred pounds. He has eight hundred dollars loaned out at interest, well secured. That man has done all this by his own labor, and the cultivation of only two acres of land. Now, some of his neighbors who laughed at his methods and at his conservatism, are glad to have the chance to borrow money from him to save their farms and machinery from being sold out. The bona fide farmer with large capital can successfully raise wheat to the exclusion of everything else, but such a course is ruin to a small farmer. Next to the wheat craze the land craze is the most pernicious and inimical to the prosperity of the Northwest."

Time for Action.

The TRIBUNE not a week since referred to the probability of the Chicago & Rock Island road building its Dakota extensions during the present season and urged the importance of sending a committee to interview the officials, and to lay before them the many reasons that might be urged for making Bismarck the terminus point. Telegraphic advices received this morning indicate that work will commence upon the Dakota extension within three weeks, and that the line is already contracted as far as the James river valley, en route as is supposed to Bismarck. The Rock Island will undoubtedly be first of the roads to build in this direction, and strong pressure will be brought to bear to induce it to take another course after reaching the James river valley. The hour is propitious, for prompt and decisive action on the part of Bismarck. At least the road should be promptly and contentiously invited to consider the merits of the capital city, and to make an objective point of Bismarck. The chamber of commerce should immediately appoint a committee of representative citizens and supply them with copies of the TRIBUNE illustrated edition, and send them to the headquarters of the Rock Island road. Bismarck cannot afford to be too independent and take everything for granted. Let all Dakota railroads receive an urgent and official invitation to visit us. It can do no harm. It may do a great deal of good. Wake up!

Very Risky.

The family of Joseph Tapley who live at the point opposite Fort Lincoln in anticipation of the coming high water Tuesday concluded to remove themselves and their household effects to temporary quarters on high ground on the Fort Lincoln side. They found the ice very

weak in spots and were obliged to extend a plank over the thin places. They then packed their goods on the backs of mules and led them over the planks to a place of safety on the opposite shore.

The Medora Freight Route.

Joe Pennell one of the contractors of the new freight route from Medora to the Black Hills, arrived last night fresh from the field of battle at St. Paul, where the conquest was recently won. He is highly elated over the victory gained over the Pierre and Chamberlain routes, and states that a consignment of freight is already at Little Missouri awaiting transportation to the Hills. The Rock Island road at first offered a rate of 30 cents per hundred from Chicago to St. Paul with a rebate of five cents per hundred after a certain amount had been shipped. Afterward a straight rate of 25 cents was agreed upon, and the Northern Pacific rate of 50 cents per hundred added, freight for the Black Hills can be shipped from Chicago and laid down at Little Missouri for 75 cents per hundred. Mr. Pennell states that his partner, Mr. Jones, who already has 100 teams will join with him and that they will at once put all the teams required into the service. A natural road exists, and the grazing is better than on the Pierre overland route. Little Missouri is the nearest railroad point to Deadwood, the distance being only 190 miles. Regarding bridges, Mr. Pennell states that only one will be required, at the crossing of the Belle Fourche, and that is already being erected by the proprietors of the townsite of Minnellsa who donate the bridge in consideration of the route being established through that town. The Marquis de Mores, who has been instrumental in establishing the new competing route to the Hills, also proposes to put on a line of overland Concord coaches from Medora to Deadwood early in the spring.

Rentz-Santley.

The audience which assembled last evening to witness the initial performance of the Rentz-Santley company was a decidedly masculine one, though why it should have been so is somewhat of a conundrum. Aside from a somewhat liberal display of well filled thighs there was no indecency on the stage—in fact there was not an indecent word or gesture produced. As far as the display of female anatomy is concerned, a far greater display, accompanied with far more copious opera performance ever given in the country. The costumes worn by the ladies of the troupe are simply such as are worn by opera bouffe artists all over the land—only this and nothing more. Those who attended last evening expecting to see an exhibition of vulgarity, were disappointed. Those who went to see a good entertainment, left the hall fully satisfied.

Too much cannot be said of the true merits of the performance. There were one or two features which could have been omitted on account of their tameness and extreme old age, but the better features of the evening were meritorious enough to overshadow them. The leading lady of the company, Miss Alice Townsend, was suffering with a cold that would have driven her courageous artists to the seclusion of the hotel, yet she bravely essayed her different roles, and, despite her sufferings, which were so apparent to the audience, carried them out in a manner which won for her well merited applause. She is a lady of graceful and fascinating stage presence and is an artist of acknowledged merit. Her songs were received with rapturous applause and her rendition of the character of Don Jose in the charming but alas extravagant which closed the programme was really fine, despite her rebellious voice. It is to be hoped she will have her vocal organs in better tone this evening.

Of the other features it is enough to say that, as a whole, they were very good, and many of them far above the average. The trapeze act of Mr. D. W. Lyons was marvellous, almost, and held the audience in breathless attention throughout. The entertainment as a whole is a good and not at all an immoral one, and deserves the most hearty encouragement. The performance will be repeated this evening, when a large delegation from Mandan will be present.

Bishop Clarkson's Dying Message.

Yesterday Rev. Miller received two postal cards from Frank J. Milligan, son-in-law of the late Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. The first was dated Omaha, Sunday noon, March 4, 1884, and read as follows:

The bishop says: "Give the Dakota clergy my love and tell them of my condition." We have hardly a hope given us of his recovery.

The second postal was written Monday, March 10, and read:

"The bishop died this morning at 12:30. His funeral will be on Thursday afternoon."

Bishop Clarkson, formerly priest over this diocese, and the Episcopal church of North Dakota is greatly indebted to him, and will honor and cherish his memory. Almost his last thoughts were of aid to the clergy of Dakota.

Sitting Bull.

Sitting Bull and wife, accompanied by Major McLaughlin, of the Standing Rock agency, left Mandan for Minneapolis yesterday. The celebrated chief was never before further east than Bismarck, and the object of the present trip is to show him how the white people live in big cities. Bismarck is the largest city he has ever before in, and except at the time of laying the corner stone of the capitol, Sitting Bull never rode on the cars except from Mandan to this city.

Board of Education.

A meeting of the board of education was held yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of routine and unimportant business, it was moved and carried that Prof. Beebe, the present principal of the schools, be requested to tender his resignation, and it was resolved that Miss McNeal be appointed to fill the prospective vacancy. Miss Mosier was appointed teacher in the primary department, after which the board adjourned.

The Railroad Prospect.

Since the publication by the TRIBUNE of the telegraphic announcement that the Rock Island road would build toward Bismarck during the coming season and that a contract for grading 80 miles had already been let, considerable information has been received from private sources confirming the statement. The news gives very general satisfaction, and Bismarck is prepared to extend a very hearty welcome to all new enterprises.

Deep Plowing.

Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt & Foster, is an enthusiastic advocate of deep plowing after the first or second year. He plowed five acres

from five to six inches deep last year and received from the five acres the enormous yield of 158 bushels of wheat. Adjoining land, equally as good, produced only eighteen bushels to the acre, and Mr. Hunt attributes it all to the difference in the depth of the plowing.

A Successful Enterprise.

Most men of conspicuous wealth, enterprise and eminence, commenced life as poor boys. This was true of Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Gov. Morgan, the elder Vanderbilt, Evans, Edison, Draper, Dr. Samuel Pitcher and others who have stamped their genius and enterprise upon the city of New York. To men unaided by inheritance, New York is indebted for her metropolitan influence, opulence and philanthropy. Here is largely concentrated the nation's banking capital and commerce. Besides her 1,300 churches, imperial park, great bridge and innumerable palatial residences, New York is the largest manufacturing city in America. With her suburbs she has 18,000 manufacturing establishments, run by 316,000 operatives, employing \$286,000,000 capital and turning out a yearly product of \$780,000,000.

Among the notable establishments of this kind which have obtained national celebrity, is one observed by tourists as they pass upon the elevated railroad, opposite St. Paul's church yard. As Dr. Samuel Pitcher, the founder of this great institution, has apparently captured the mothers, not only of the nation, but of all Israel, and through his printing presses and otherwise is exerting a silent but consequential influence in the homes of millions of persons, a few words respecting the man and his enterprise will be of cosmopolitan interest. From this establishment emanates not alone the numerous bottles of Castoria for which, it is said, children in all climes indulge the toying smiles of redundant health, but also the familiar annual New York "Receipt Book" and almanac, filled with interesting stories, which probably is read by half our people. Dr. Pitcher graduated at the head of his class, settled at Hyannis, near Boston, and rose to eminence in his profession while still a young man. The success attained by him during the epidemic of cholera infantum, which prevailed with such frightful fatality in the eastern states in 1860, caused Dr. Pitcher to select children's complaints as a specialty in his medical practice. To preserve infant life thereafter became Dr. Pitcher's mission. Realizing that the average of human life is less than twelve years, he saw that a majority of our species die in infancy and childhood. He lectured in Boston, Providence and elsewhere, upon the physiological, dietetic and pathological treatment of children, and particularly the injurious effects of narcotics and opiates, so frequently administered in the shape of paregorics, syrups and mysterious panaceas. Dr. Pitcher's practice extended so rapidly and far that it became necessary for him to adopt a general prescription for general use. Entertaining a repugnance toward secret remedies and empiric methods, he boldly printed the formula of his prescription on his labels and published it to the world, thereby challenging the attention of physicians everywhere. It was very generally adopted by the profession as not coming under the head of "secret remedies." A report made by the Pathological society of New York in 1862, says: "The Castoria prepared by Dr. Samuel Pitcher has been found to be a valuable adjunct to the materia medica, and free from morphine or other injurious substance."



Thirty-three years ago Dr. Pitcher was manufacturing Castoria in a small kettle over a stove in his kitchen. Soon the kettle gave way to cauldrons, and finally the cauldron gave way to the immense steam vats and busy lifts of the present great laboratory building on Fulton and New Church street, New York. In one department, kept under lock and key, may be found samples of the mint, senna and other ingredients to be used in manufacturing Castoria, with scales, retorts and chemical apparatus, by which every article is weighed, tested, measured and graded. Any article not up to the exact standard of quality is rejected for "no thing," remarked the superintendent, "is the success of Castoria so greatly due as to its uniform quality." Unripe, decayed or otherwise improperly cured ingredients are removed from the building.

Through out the premises in assorting material, filtering the extracts, filling, corking, labeling, wrapping and boxing the bottles, cutting corks, printing directions and the familiar Receipt Book, keeping the books and shipping the goods, several hundred men, boys and girls are employed. We were informed that there is hardly a train, steamboat, express or ocean steamer leaving New York without being partially freighted with this Castoria. Thus from small beginnings, Peter Cooper with his glue pot, and Samuel Pitcher with his kettle have not alone dignified labor, and shown to young men the advantage of undeviating integrity in what they undertake, but from the small voices in many scattered homes, like distant brooklets forming the great valley stream, they have received their praise, and by honest dealings have amassed fortunes, by which they could found institutions, and in a larger sense become the acknowledged benefactors of mankind.

"Honor rests not in a name but in the heart. He's most a man who acts best his part."

Capt. Marratta, the only rock-ribbed dyed-in-the wool democrat of North Dakota, thinks that Tilden will be nominated by acclamation by the democratic convention, that he will then and there decline, and that Senator Bayard will then be nominated and afterwards elected. The Captain says he is glad to welcome Alex. McKenzie back into the democratic ranks, but thinks all converts should be taken on probation, as in the Methodist church. Capt. Marratta thinks that G. N. Grant is the strongest man the republicans can nominate.

A Great Horseman.

Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Walnut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful pure live qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that having long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle, he cheerfully accords this great pain cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

OUR ANCESTORS' NERVE.

The Secret of Their Usual Vigor Explained and How it can be Acquired.

There is something about the sturdy vigor of former generations that challenges the admiration of every man, woman and child. They were no epicures—those ancient fathers. They lived simply, and successfully met and overcome difficulties that would have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by the savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundation of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong; their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves continually. There certainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present.

It is well known to every one conversant with the history of that time, that certain home compounds of strengthening qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposures to which they were subjected necessitated this. When their bodies became chilled by cold or debilitated by the damp mists of a new country they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days, and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded upon the same general principle, one was found to be more efficient and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the middle and western states and was acknowledged as the best preparation for malarial disorders and general debility then known. The recipe for compounding this valuable article was handed down from one family and generation to another, was known to the Harrison family and is used as the basis and general formula for the present "Tippicanoe," the name being suggested by the battle in which General Harrison was engaged. The manufacturers have thoroughly investigated this subject in its minutest details, and are certain that for malassimilation of food, dyspepsia, tired feelings, general debility, prostrations, malarial disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippicanoe," which was the medicine of our forefathers and seems destined to be the most popular preparation of the day.

"Tippicanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which is now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well known guarantee of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of this preparation which seeks to banish one of the greatest banes of the nineteenth century—mal-assimilation of food. Anyone who experiences trouble of digestion; who feels less vigor than formerly; whose system has unquestionably "run down" and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic cannot afford to permit such symptoms to continue. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the straw he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain the life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and ambition to die, it is a certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repair. It is not a question of choice; it is a matter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sickness and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippicanoe" the medicine of the past, a safe guard for the present and a guarantee of health for the future.

PROPOSALS.

Office Capital Commission, Bismarck, Dak., Feb. 29, 1884.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned in Bismarck, Dakota, until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, March 21, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing, setting up and connecting steam heating apparatus and gas fixtures for the Capitol at Bismarck, D. T.

For specifications, conditions, etc., apply to L. S. Buffington, architect, Minneapolis, or to the undersigned at Bismarck. ALEXANDER HUGHES, Chairman Capital Commission.

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